BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1818. [NUMBER 1344

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On SATURDAY next the 6th June,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE MILITARY STORES,
NEAR THE
TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry unserviceable condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
Hon'ble Company,

A list whereof may be seen at this office, the lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
B. M.

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary,

BOMBAY,
Barrack Master's Office,
26th May 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias *at the Suit of B. R. and S. R.*
AGAINST
IGNACIO RODRIGUES,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 30th day of May instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, and the following days, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the Premises, the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—An Oart called *Catkeeabhott* situated without the Town Walls, in Hanuman Street, with Ranges, Houses, Bungalows &c. &c.

Lot 2d.—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, situated at Pallow Street and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to DAMOTHER MALLARSETT, with the ground.

Lot 3d—A Piece of vacant Ground adjoining the back side of the said House.

Lot 4th—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, built with Tatta Walls, situated at Pallow Street, in the Oart of *Churney.*

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th May 1818.

મુમબઇ-ની-રીકાડર-કોરટમાં
શરીકનું-લીલાંકુ-કોકમ-પરમાણે
ફરીઆદીનો-ફરનાર
બા-રા-તથા-શ-રા-જગાનાથ-રોદરી
ગ-રીરંગીની-કુપર *
જાહેર-ખબર
શનીશ્ચર-વારને-દીને-તારીખ 30 મી
એપ્રે-એજ-મહીનાની-પાછળા-પોકરનો
ફલાફ 3 ને-અમલે-અગાર-એક-દાકડા
માં-નકી-વેચારો-અને-ફોઇ-વેચતાં-બા
કી-રેહેશેતો-બીજે-ડાકાડે-એજ-વખતે-
વેચશે-નીચે-જાકેર-કીધેલી-તપશીલ-
મુજબ-જકટેટ-લીલાંકુમાં-મુકશે-જેકે
ની-કુપર-ફરીઆદી-કીધીછે-તેહેનુ *
ખાટ 1 લો-વાડી-એક-નાંમે-ખાટકી
નો-બાટ-કોટ-બાકેર-કરમાંનની-શેરી
માં-તે-વાડી-શાથે-ચેહેલી 1 તથા-ભંગા
લો 1 છે *
ખાટ 2 નો-રેહેવાનું-ઘેર 1 નલીયાં
નુ-પાકવાનાં-રશતા-કુપર-દામોદર-મ
બાકર-શેઠનાં-ઘરની-પાશે-અને-તે-ઘેર
જોએ-શાથે *
ખાટ 3 નો-એક-ખાલી-જોએનો-ક
દકો-એજ-બરને-બગાનો-એ-ઘરની-પછ
વાડેછે *
ખાટ 4 થો-ઘર 1 રેહવાનું-નલીયાં
નું-અને-તે-ઘરની-દેવાબ-થાઠાંનીછેપા
કવાનાં-રશતા-કુપર-ચરની-બાડીમાં *
તા૦ 25 મી-એપ્રે 1818
બારજ-કુલીઅમ-મીનીઅન
શરીફ

Prize Property.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT POONA
(If not previously disposed of by private sale,)
On MONDAY the 22d June next,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY,

SIX elegant glass Chandeliers for 24 lights.

Two musical Clocks in glass cases.

A pair of handsome brass mounted Globes of the largest kind.

And a large assortment of Mirrors from 7 feet by 6, to 2½ feet by 1½. Terms of sale, ready money.

J. FEARON,
Prize Agent.

24th May, Poona.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a large Lot of ARAB HORSES, from Bussorah, per Ships *Futta Alvadood* & *Sophia.*

Bombay 30th May 1818.

S. Ferrar & Eduljee Cursetjee,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business, and that they intend carrying on the same in the premises hitherto occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, under the firm of FERRAR and EDULJEE, where it is their intention likewise to continue the auction and commission business &c. &c. &c.

The business of the present firm commenced on the first instant.

Bombay 22d May 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

A few boxes of French Claret, Ratafia and Vindegrave; a small assortment of English plate, table, dessert and tea spoons and table forks. A small invoice of books imported by the present fleet.

At 12 o'clock will be sold, a one poled tent lined with chintz with inner and outer walls; and a Horse, answers either for Saddle or Harness.

Bombay 29th May 1818.

T. FERRAR & Co.

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they have an assortment of elegant and useful articles of furniture for sale at their warerooms under the shop of Messrs WOOLER & Co.; where orders for furniture of every description will be received.

T. FERRAR & Co. beg to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that they have a small quantity of the best Spanish mahogany and different sorts of other scarce and valuable wood, which they are making up into articles of solid workmanship.

They also beg to inform Gentlemen who may be about to build bungalows at outstations, that they will supply doors, venetians, sashes ready glazed with frames, hinges, locks, &c. &c. or any other part required in the carpentry line.

Billiard Tables, with maces, cues, &c. made on approved principles.

N. B. Deal packing cases made up on the shortest notice.

Bombay 29th May 1818.

L O S T.

FROM MR. CRAWFORD'S house at Mazagone, yesterday morning, a black and tan coloured TERRIER BITCH; answers to the name of GYPSEY. Had on a small plated and Morocco leather collar, the leather a good deal worn. Whoever has found the same and will bring her to the COURIER OFFICE, or to Mr. CRAWFORD'S house, shall receive two Gold Mohurs reward.

Bombay 29th May 1818.

FOR RETAIL SALE,
AT
French Capt. Des Brosses,
IN HUMMUM STREET,
AS FOLLOWS,

FEW dozens Lafitte red wine.
Ditto Chateau margaux do.
Ditto Le'oville..... do.
Ditto St. Julien..... do.
Ditto Haut-Brion..... do.
Ditto Muscat-frontignan, white wine,
Ditto sparkling Champagne..... do.
Ditto old Cognac Brandy,
Ditto fine Liqueurs,
Ditto Ratafia,
Ditto Olive Oil,
Every sort of perfumery,
Ditto Paper, English and Dutch,
Ditto Grenoble Gloves, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Ditto Silk Stockings,
Ditto Silk Stuffs, Satin, &c. and Ladies' gown trimmings,
Several very elegant clocks, Paris made,
Ditto Guns,
English and French Books,
Swedish Iron, square and flat bars.

The Captain being about to proceed to sea as soon as possible, he will sell all the articles above mentioned at very moderate and low prices: for ready money only.

Bombay the 29th May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE whole of the articles lately advertised for Sale at DR. PALMER'S Buildings, Apollo Street, are now opened out and selling off, without reserve, at the English wholesale prices: among others, a variety of splendid Ball dresses, Caps &c. A few Single and Double barrelled Guns and rifles, Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 30th May 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of al and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN THOMAS ANDERSON, late in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, May 22d 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant HENRY GEORGE CHRISTOPHER RODGERS, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 26th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant THOMAS GEORGE PATTINSON, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 23d 1818.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I lately witnessed a trial by ordeal, and send you some account of it for publication, if you should think it worth presenting to your readers.

The Koolies of a village in the northernmost part of Gujerat were accused of having seized and imprisoned a Bohra, and of extorting a bond from him for 450 rupees.

The Thakurda, or chief, a Khemaria Koolie, named Wagajee, denied every part of the charge, and for the proof of his innocence and that of his people, offered to submit to trial by any kind of ordeal.

It is a very common mode of deciding disputes in this part of the country, and is called by the natives of Gujerat, दीव्य Dheej, or the oath, also Dewya. The kinds of ordeal common here, are, dipping the hand in boiling oil, placing a red hot shot in the hand of the accused, or a red hot bar of iron on his neck.

The Bohra agreed to the trial, and it was determined the Koolie should immerse his hand in a vessel of boiling oil. A large copper pot, called by the natives Kurye, full of oil, was put on a fire in the market place, and a pair of blacksmith's bellows applied, until it became very hot; a rupee was then thrown into it.

The Koolie came forward, stripped himself, and bathed, saying his prayers and protesting his innocence; he resisted all attempts to dissuade him from the trial.

It is a vulgar opinion that the people of Hindoostan are insensible and indifferent to the miseries and misfortunes of their fellow creatures, I am happy in being able to testify the contrary; on this occasion, the crowd assembled seemed universally impressed with the awfulness of an immediate appeal to the Deity, and prayed devoutly that, if the Koolie were innocent, he might pass through his test unhurt.

After the ceremonies, Wagajee walked up to the oil, which appeared boiling, and with great unconcern dipped his hand into it, and laid hold of the rupee, which however slipped out of his fingers into the oil again; he then held up his hand, that the spectators might satisfy themselves of his veracity.

I examined his hand, it appeared as if he had merely put it in cold oil, there were no signs of burn or scald whatever upon it. He was absolved, and dismissed with a present of a new turban, amidst the gratulations of his friends and the multitude.

I do not believe, after all, a very large proportion of the people present were convinced of the Koolie's honesty or freedom from guilt in the affair.

MR. EDITOR,
Your obedient Servant,
MILES.

PUTTON, MAY 13th 1818.

ERRATUM in our last number.

In the Poona Appointments as given in the last Courier, for Collector of *Ahmedabad*, read Captain H. Pottinger, Collector of *Ahmednuggur*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, MAY 19TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has derived a high degree of satisfaction from the report of a very gallant exploit by a small detachment under Command of Lieutenant Crosby, who attacked a body of the Enemy stationed in the village of Pooladpoor in number more than double the force he led and immediately defeated and drove them from their post. In publishing the Brigade orders of Lieut. Colonel Prother, the Governor in Council is pleased to express his cordial union with that Officer in every sentiment of admiration and applause at the zealous and intrepid conduct of Lieutenant Crosby, of Soubehdar Bal Kesson Sing, and of all engaged in that brilliant affair.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS.

Camp before Ryghur, 8th May 1818.

By Lieutenant Colonel Prother,

The Commanding Officer, with sentiments of applause, is gratified in publishing a letter received from Lieut. James Crosby, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and is certain the conduct of this young Officer will obtain the admiration of the field force, as it has gained that of Lieut. Colonel Prother.

The gallantry of Sobedar Ball Kesson Sing, 1st | 5th under Lieut. Crosby's Command is also distinguished, the Sobedar having cut down five of the Enemy.

TO
CAPTAIN GEO. MOORE,
Major of Brigade.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Prother Commanding the Field Force in the Concan, that having received intelligence of a body of men, consisting of two hundred Mahrattas, two hundred Pattans and seventy Arabs, being posted in the Village of Pooladpoor, I marched my Detachment (seventy five rank and file and one hundred and forty of the Guicawar horse) to the place and on my arrival found the report to be true. I immediately attacked the Enemy, who fled in every direction in a quarter of an hour, leaving about twenty killed and wounded, and sixteen prisoner; we had only one Horseman and his horse wounded, the former severely. I am sorry from the nature of the ground I was not able to follow them with the horse.

MAHAR,
5th May, 1818.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES CROSBY,
Lieut. 2d Bat. 5th Reg. N. I.

TRUE COPY
(Signed) G. MOORE, Major of Brigade.

N. B. The Horseman since dead of his wounds.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1818.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. the General Officer on the Staff, being by the Honorable Court's Orders of the 25d of September last, appointed a Member of the Clothing Board, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, conceiving it could not be the intention of the Honorable Court to nominate an officer of His Majesty's Service to that Board, is pleased to direct that the Clothing Board consist of Major General Baillie, as President, and Major General Cooke, and the Deputy Auditor General in charge.

The following appointments are ordered to take place.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Hughes, to be Linguist in the Mahratta Language.—date of appointment 7th November 1817.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant McMahon, to be Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language.—do. do. 28th April 1818.

2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Waddington, to be Linguist in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages.—do. do. 5th May 1818.

The furlough to Sea on sick certificate granted to Captain G. P. Seward, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, on the 24th November last, is extended to the 30th of September next.

Ensign James Olephant of the Madras Engineers having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate recommending a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council announced in General Order of the 14th Inst. the surrender of Ryghur and having since received Extract of Brigade Orders issued by Lieut. Col. Prother on that occasion, expressing his approbation of the several officers who have had opportunity more particularly to distinguish themselves: The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the same, and to express the gratification he has felt from learning the zeal, the gallantry and skill which have been so strongly manifested in the siege of this important Fortress.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS.

Camp before Ryghur 12th May 1818.

By Lieutenant Colonel Prother,

Parole, Ryghur,

The surrender of the Fortress of Ryghur having closed the operations, The Commanding Officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Lieut. Remon, Commanding Engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur are duly appreciated by Lieut. Col. Prother, and to that officer as well as Ensigns Jopp and Dashwood, the Lieut. Colonel tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practice of the Artillery under the Command of Major Bond has never been more conspicuous during the whole Campaign than against Ryghur: the quick & successive fire when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the Enemy, and the firing of the Palace, with the number of wounded in a Fort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practical abilities of Major Bond and his officers.

The Commanding Officer directs that Major Bond will, the first convenient opportunity, convey to the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the Detachment of Artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour in bringing the ordnance up a steep ascent and placing them in the batteries, with their behaviour during the siege justly entitles them to merit; and in returning his thanks to commanding officers for their support, Lieutenant Colonel Prother requests Major Hall commanding detachment 89th regiment, Captain Hutchinson commanding detachment battalion, Capt. Soppitt commanding 1st battalion 9th regiment, and Capt. Delamotte commanding corps of Pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective corps for their laudable exertions.

Altho' Major Benjafield and detachment of His Majesty's 67th regiment did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet the share taken by them fully deserves the commanding officer's thanks.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 20th ultimo, and to assure Lieutenant Powell, Brigade Quarter Master, that his exertions that day in securing the Elephants, Camels and Horses, belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the gallant detachment under Major Hall, is deservedly regarded.

The departments of the commissariat under Captain Wilson, and ordnance commissariat under Lieutenant Miller were ably conducted, the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the commanding officer.

To Captain Moore, Major of Brigade, the commanding officer tenders his acknowledgements and unqualified approbation for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner as to entitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

By Order
(Signed) GEO. MOORE,
Major of Brigade.

Bombay Castle 22d May 1818.

The following appointments are ordered to take place,

2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant John Connellon, to be Adjutant, vice Pattinson, deceased.—Date of appointment 8th May 1818.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Jos. Jones, to be Adjutant, vice Billamore, deceased.—do. do. do.

Captain John Hickes, of the 2d regiment native infantry, doing duty with the Poona Brigade, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 23d May 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following Brigade orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, on the occasion of an attack on the Enemy before Ryghur by a Detachment under the Command of Major Hall, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, on the Troops first approaching that fortress, and fully concurs in the sentiments expressed by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, of the conduct of Major Hall, and the officers and men engaged on the occasion.

EXTRACT FROM BRIGADE ORDERS.

Camp before Ryghur, 25th April 1818.

By Lieutenant Colonel Prother,

The Commanding Officer, adverting to the action of yesterday by the Detachment under the Command of Major Hall, avails himself with pleasure of the occasion to record his unqualified approbation of the gallant conduct of that Officer, as well as every individual under his Command, and requests Major Hall will communicate to the gallant Detachment the high sense Lieutenant Colonel Prother entertains of their achievements. The signal service of which will so eminently contribute to the object in view.

(Signed) GEO. MOORE, M. B.

The Governor in Council, is pleased to announce the Capture of the Fort of Anjenwell on the 17th Instant, by the Troops under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. W. C. Mack on the medical Establishment of this presidency as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Bombay Cassle, 25th May 1818.

Captain Richardson Harrison of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate recommending him to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, is allowed a furlough to Bushire on that account, with permission to be absent from his corps until the 30th of November next.

The following appointments are ordered to take place in consequence of Lieutenant Henderson's appointment to the situation of Deputy Pay-master to the Poona subsidiary force.

Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Brough to be Quarter-master, vice Henderson.—Date of appointment 19th May 1818.

Lieutenant Richard O. Meriton to be Adjutant, vice Brough.—do. do. do.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Acting Ensign O. A. Woodhouse be permanently posted as Cornet to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Date of rank 1st May 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

MAY 30, 1818.

We have this week but a meagre portion of news to present to our readers, no authentic intelligence of what has occurred in the operations of our armies in the field, having reached us since our last publication. There is a report that Badjee Rao has thrown himself into Asseerghur, and we have also heard that he has attempted to open a negociation with Sir John Malcolm.

Our latest Madras paper is the Gazette of the 2d May. From Calcutta the Asiatic Mirror of 6th May arrived a few hours before this paper went to the press, its contents are uninteresting.

The Madras Gazette of the 28th April, which we received last Saturday, mentions the arrival at Trincomalie of the '*transport ship* Surat Castle, which left England early in December'. The day on which this vessel arrived is not stated, but it must have been between the 10th and 20th April, as our Columbo papers bring down the Trincomalie ship news to the 9th April. At this season of the year, the passage from Trincomalie to this port will be at least forty days, and therefore, if this ship be coming to Bombay, she will in all probability not make her appearance here till July.

The Gazette of Wednesday states, that the Russian squadron had been delivered over in form at Cadiz to the Spaniards, and their crews sent back to Russia. We have not been fortunate enough to meet with any papers of a date late enough to contain any such account. The last mention of these ships in the English journals of January states them to be wind bound at Spithead.

We have given a full report of the third trial of Hone, which we were obliged last week to omit, to allow our inserting the extracts we made from our English papers of January. The subscriptions in London for this individual amount to some thousand pounds.

The Sappho for London is loaded and we are informed she will sail to-day. The Oromocto for Liverpool will go to sea to-morrow. Letters for England to be sent by this latter vessel will be received at the office of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.

The King's Packet for the Windsor Castle for London will be closed to-morrow evening.

We understand that H. M. S. Minden, Capt. Paterson, C. B. will sail for Ceylon in the course of to-day, accompanied by H. M. Frigate Trincomalie.

The public are already aware that Captain O'Brien, who had been dismissed His Majesty's service by sentence of a Court Martial, in consequence of having hoisted a broad pendant on the death of Sir George Burlton, Captain Sayer his senior officer being then in the India or China seas, has been restored to the service.

We have lately seen a printed statement of the circumstances attending this trial & of the consequences to which it led, and have much pleasure in extracting the following correspondence between Captain O'Brien and the ward and gun room messes of H. M. ship Cornwallis on his removal from the command, of that ship.

To ROBERT O'BRIEN, Esq.

SIR,

"We the Commissioned Officers of his Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, cannot view your departure from us, without expressing the high respect we unanimously feel for your character, and the gratitude which follows the uniformly kind and considerate conduct you have on all occasions adopted towards us.

"If manners the most amiable and mild, connected with humanity, firmness, and manly conduct, can render an individual valuable to society, you have the strongest claims on it, and we shall ever with pride, reflect on the honor and happiness we have enjoyed in serving under you.

"It would not become us, nor would it be grateful to a mind like yours, so unceasingly devoted to discipline and subordination, to offer an opinion of your public conduct; the state of the ship, its discipline and efficiency, good order of its crew, and measures which you so happily adopted to produce such excellence, best speak a fact which must afford the most pleasing reflections to your mind.

"If the happiness of so many individuals is a proof of those valuable qualities which unite inclination with duty, and render authority desirable, you may proudly gratify yourself with the assurance, that our feelings towards you can never alter; that we view your departure with the deepest sentiments of regret, and that it will on all occasions afford us individually and collectively, the greatest possible joy to hear of your welfare, prosperity and happiness.

"These, Sir, are our sentiments, and feelings of respect, confidence, and attachment to your person; the honest feeling of such a body of Officers will be received by you as a grateful though inadequate return, for the obligations we owe to the unremitted anxiety you have ever

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shewn for our honor & welfare, and for the consideration, mildness, and uniformity of a happy system, by which you governed our exertions to acquit ourselves of our duty to his Majesty's service, and yourself, while under your command.

"We have the honor, with true respect and esteem, to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

Your very obedient and faithful Servants,

George Baque, 1st Lieutenant
Thomas Stopford, 2nd Ditto.
C. E. Hutcheson, 3rd Ditto.
William Everard, 4th Ditto.
Thomas Harriss, 5th Ditto.
James Caulfield, 6th Ditto.
Charles Benson, Master.
William Illingsworth, Surgeon.
John Mitchel, Purser.
Frederick White, Chaplain
Chas. Meredyth, Maj. R. M.
Thos. Quested, Lieut. R. M.
R. Williamson, Lieut. R. M.

His Majesty's ship Cornwallis,
April 16, 1816.

"SIR,

"In hopes that a short but sincere memorial of our respectful regard, may meet your acceptance, we, the Gentlemen of the Gun-room of his Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, take the liberty of addressing you, and beg leave to observe, that whatever defects may be found in this imperfect offering of our gratitude, we at least claim the merit, that the sentiments it contains, flow from the hearts of all those whose names are subscribed.

"It would be worse than presumption in persons so young as the greater part of us are, to pretend to offer any opinion on the late unfortunate event which has separated us from a Commander whom we loved.

"We are persuaded, that the consciousness of having acted with honor and integrity, is a consideration which sets you far above the changes of fortune.

"Accept this, Sir, as a testimonial of our regard and esteem, accept it as a memorial of our gratitude for all your kindness, and accept it as an assurance that we will follow your last injunction, and look up to you as an example in our future lives, of the virtues which should adorn the character of a British Officer.

"We have the honor to remain, Sir,

"Your obliged and humble Servants,

C. H. Gardner, Master's Mate
Samuel Thornton, Midshipman
P. H. Burt, Ditto.
Thomas Eversfield, Ditto.
R. Morrison, Assistant Surgeon
Geo. P. Simpson, Clerk.
Thomas Mathias, Midshipman.
S. Saunders, Master's Mate.
Jacob Simmons, Midshipman.
David Mosebery, Ditto,
John Roebuck, Ditto.
Henry Williams, Ditto.
Edward Biffin, Ditto.
Francis Candy, Ditto.
William B. Tobetson, Ditto.

"*To Robert O'Brien, Esq.*"

"Madras, April 18, 1816.

"GENTLEMEN,

"You have offered me the only consolation I am capable of enjoying; a balm worthy of you, unmerited by me. It is grateful to my feelings and acceptable to my honor, for both are deeply interested in the good opinion and affectionate esteem now expressed by you, whom it has been my pride and my happiness to command. Aided by you, I have served with ease and satisfaction to myself.

"Gentlemen, you have adverted in the most flattering terms to the discipline and efficiency of your noble ship that I so lately commanded, and you have ascribed these essentials to be a merit of mine. If I deserve such praise, connected with the feelings you have manifested and expressed; if I have been so fortunate as to acquit myself of my duty in the manner you describe, and at the same time to possess the hearts of those it was my good fortune to command; I have indeed to congratulate myself and feel proud of the result.

"Should my humble services be ever again in any shape called for by my King or my Country, I must not be unmindful of the fact which experience has now proved to me, that the first essential to efficient controul, is to enjoy the confidence and promote the happiness of those we may be placed to command; such principles of conduct towards honorable and zealous Officers, will ever influence that justice, moderation, and uniformity of system, by which the honest habits of British seamen have been so happily directed to the glory of the Navy, and the honor and interest of our pre-eminent country.

"With sentiments of regard only exceeded by those you so kindly and so feelingly express for me (at a moment when sincerity alone can dictate them), receive my thanks, console yourselves and me with the firm persuasion, that in private life as in public, my conduct shall be regulated by my best judgment, and as that has hitherto acquired your esteem, I shall look forward for the continuance and the honor of being

"Your affectionate Friend and humble Servant,

ROBERT O'BRIEN,

"*The Officers of the Ward room Mess of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.*"

"MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

"Until now that your kind address came to my hands, I thought myself the father of but six children; how grateful to a father's feelings must it be, to receive the delightful offerings of the heart's best impressions, from an addition to his family so numerous and so respectable.

"Your kind, your generous overflowings on my leaving the *Cornwallis*, have stamped on my mind an immovable impression. You thought me virtuous, you thought me innocent, think me so still, though my judgment may have erred, your more than honorable testimony supports me under my misfortune.

"Let that which your kindness prompts you to offer, make a lasting impression on on your young minds, that innocence and zeal are not enough to satisfy the world's opinion of you. You must fortify your understanding beyond the possibility of error.

"Yours is the period of life that offers the greatest advantage of studying your honorable profession; let not such valuable time escape you. Think of your profession, attend to it, understand it, and in my retirement, I shall read of you being ornaments to it.

"Your address, honorable to you, as flattering to me, will be the consolation of

"Your very sincere and affectionate Friend,

"And humble servant,

"ROBERT O'BRIEN.

"*To the Young Gentlemen of His Majesty's ship Cornwallis.*"

"*His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.*
Madras Roads, 17th April, 1816.

"SIR,

"We, the Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, beg leave to express the high respect and gratitude we felt for your character, whilst serving as Captain of the said ship, and have particularly to deplore the loss of so amiable and excellent an Officer, and have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

"Your very obedient humble Servants.

John Bryan, Gunner.
Thomas Lloyd, Boatswain.
Daniel Dickenson, Carpenter.

"*To Robert O'Brien, Esq.*"

"Madras, April 18, 1816.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am honored with your address of yesterday's date, containing grateful expressions of respect and esteem for my character, and your regret at my leaving the *Cornwallis*.

"Accept my best thanks for your kind consideration of me, and your approbation of my conduct while I had the honor to command you, and rest assured I shall always be glad to hear of your happiness and welfare.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your faithfully obliged humble Servant,

"ROBERT O'BRIEN,

"*To the Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.*"

From the Gazette of Wednesday 27th inst.

We are happy in being able to announce the fall of Mundlah on the banks of the Nurbudda to the force under General Marshall, without any material loss on our side. Though the place was stormed and 500 of the enemy killed, our loss was only 30 natives killed and wounded.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. D. W. Shaw, 2d Batt. 10th Regt.
Lieut. John Connellon, 2d Batt. Grenadiers.
Assist. Surgeon Edward Milward, P. A. Brigade.
Ensign E. McCarthy, H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. W. Bell, H. M. 89th Regt.
Lieut. John H. Bellasis, 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. G. Litchfield, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. J. Johnson, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. Wm. Cazalet, 6th Regt.
Lieut. John Laing.
Capt. Hutchinson, 17th Dragoon.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Oliphant.
Capt. R. Dawson, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
Assist. Surgeon R. Pinkey, 2d Do. Do.
Lieut. G. P. Taylor, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. John Connellon, 2d Batt. Gren.
Assist. Surgeon Edward Milward, P. A. Brigade.
Capt. Cruikshank, 3d Regt.
Lieut. Hunter, M. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 23d French ship L'Achille, Commander P. Masse, from Marseilles.
Do. do. Brig Le Heureuse Eugenie, Comdr. Henri Eyriaud, from Marseilles the 31st Oct. 1817.
Do. 24th H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales Lieut. G. Robson, from Bancoote.
Do. do. H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicetti, from Bancoote.
Do. do. Armed Pattamar Turreraw, Syraug Nizmoodeen, from Malwan.
Do. 28th H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, from the Malabar Coast the 10th May 1818.
Do. do. Armed Pattamar Bhowany, Syrang Shake Dawood, from Bancoote.
Do. 29th Grab ship Futty Alwadood, Capt. Wm. Richardson, from Bussorah, Bushire and Muscatt the 15th April 1818.
Do. do. Ship Sophia, J. A. Edwin, Capt. from Muscat.
Do. do. American ship Fame, Capt. Elisha, from Mocha 9th May.
Passenger per Sophia, Mr. Ross.
Passengers per Fame, Mr. Wm. Wellesley, and Mr. Alex. Black.
DEPARTURES.—May 23d, Ship Helen, Capt. Wm. Richardson, to Madras, Bengal and China.
Do. 24th, His Majesty's Ship Towey, Wm. Hill, Esq. Captain to Trincomalie.
Do. do. Ship Sullemany, Capt. Robt. Suxpich to China.
Do. do. Brig Durria Dowlett, Nacqudah Amudbhoy Sola, to Surat.
Do. 25th. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain F. D. Briggs, to China.
Passengers by the Heron, Mr. Scott,—Mr. Mayniac, Capt. French,—Lieut. Vanspaul,—Ensign Oliphant, Capt. McMahon,—Lieut. Drake.—Capt. Sydnam,—Mr. Erskine,—Doctor Curry.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 30. Am. Ship Palladium, Larcom, from Boston 1st Jan.
Ditto brig Orient, Girdler, from Marblehead 17th Nov.
Ship Hooghly, Harris, from Manilla 11th March.
May 3. Standard, Stephens, from London 20th Dec.
4. Am. Ship Bainbridge, Tomlinson, from Philadelphia 28th November.
5. Ship Forbes, Ford, Madras 25th April.
Am. Ship Sachem, Bancroft, from Marseilles 23d Nov.
Ship Busiris, Balston, from London 25th Nov. and Falmouth 7th Dec.
Ship Fort Williams, Innes, from London 20th Nov. and Falmouth 17th Dec.
DEPARTURES.—April 28, Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for London.
May 2, Ship Morning Star, Kidd, for Penang and Eastward.
3. American brig Lascar, Knowles, for Boston.
Ship Lady Flora, Balston, for China.
4. French Ship Gorety, Deville, for Havre de Grace.
5. Ship Monarch, Lutey, for London.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.] April 25, Brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. B. Pavin, from Coilpatam 11th April.—do. Brig Hibernia, Capt. T. J. Atkinson, from Batavia 29th April,—27, Ship Laura, Capt. P. F. Dennis, from Mocha 24th Feb.—do. A French Frigate passed through the Roads without coming to an anchor,—28th Ship Hamayoon Shah, J. S. Buckingham, from Bombay 19th March,—29th Ship Bombay, Capt. R. A. Haram, from Colombo 16th.
30th Ship Cæsar, Captain James Taylor, from London, 21st December and Madeira 7th January.
DEPARTURES.] April 25th Ship Forbes, Capt. J. Ford, Bengal,—29th Hastings, Capt. I. A. Kilwick for London, 27th Ship Fort William, Capt. J. Innes, for Bengal.
25 Ship Bombay, Captain R. Haram for Bengal.
30th Ship Laura, Captain F. F. Denniss for Bengal.

POINT DE GALLE.

Passed 19th April Ship Lord Cathcart, Jas Talbert, Myster from Alepey,—Passengers Capt. Galway, Mrs. Dawson, Revd. Mr. Dawson and 4 childrens.
Arrived & Sailed again 15th April Ship Adamant, J. Hutchinson from Bombay bound for London—Passengers Lieutenant Rowlands R. N. Lieutenant Burgh 47th Regiment Lieut. Pollington H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—By the Revd. R. Baynes Garrison Chaplain, E. C. Harrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the Hon'ble Company Military Service to Jemima Lucy second Daughter of Captain N. Tucker, H. C. Marine.
BIRTHS.] On the 23d May, the lady of Lieut. Watson of the H. C. Marine of a son.
On the 20th Instant at Aurungabad the Lady of Capt. Patterson, of H. H. Nizam's R. T. in Bearer of Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—During her passage to England for the benefit of her health, on board the William Pitt Free Trader, at nine in the morning of the 21st of October last, the wife of Captain John Hawkins of the Honorable Company's Corps of Engineers at this Presidency. The premature death of this very amiable woman is greatly to be deplored, since her life was infinitely precious to her disconsolate Husband & helpless infant family.

KILLED IN ACTION.

On the night of the 18th May at the Siege of Malegaum in Kandiesh, Lieutenant Thomas Davies, late commanding Engineer of the Army of the Deckan.

This brave Officer's career was short, but brilliant he had been foremost in almost every service of danger or destruction since his arrival in India in 1808. He had the honor of dismantling the French and hoisting the British Colors under the fire of all the batteries, in the capture of Bourbon; he was a volunteer in the attack on the Isle Depasse at Mauritius, and while conveying an order in an open boat to the Nereid from Captain Pym, she was sunk along side the Vessel: on that occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was only released on the reduction of the Mauritius; Since his return to India in 1811 he has always been in the field; he was desperately wounded at Nagpore while leading a storming party to the breach; and received his death wound in the act of repelling a sally in the trenches with a covering party, and while personally engaged with the enemy. His remains were attended to the grave by his brother Officers, who in paying the last sad tribute to his remains, bedewed his grave with tears; and his death knell was tolled by the peals of our artillery, on the Fort walls. It is a melancholy consolation however to his friends to know, that he would have preferred the glorious fate he has met, to any other at a future period. In his death, his country has met with an irreparable loss; and his brother officers have lost an esteemed, and respected soldier and friend.

His military talents and acquirments as an Engineer were of a stamp that placed him in the highest class of his profession; and his excellent and sound judgment aided naturally quick and inventive genius, in all his undertakings.

On the 27th Instant Master John Lloyd, aged 11 years, drowned near the Colaba, Ferry, whilst bathing.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] At Vellore, on the 17th April, Mrs. Podmore, of a son.
At Cannanore, on the 17th April the Lady of Lieut. G. Milson, 9th N. I. of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 24th April, the Lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 25th N. I. of a son.
On the 28th April, the Lady of F. J. Atkinson, Esq. Commander of the Hiberoia, of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—At Tittyghur, on the 1st May Richard Turner, Esq. to Miss Mary Croft Ottaway.
At Sorool, on the 22d April Fry Maguiac, Esq. to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of John Cheap, Esq.
At Berhampore, on the 27th April Mr. James Mollis, to Mrs. Anne Shaw.
BIRTHS.]—At Chinsurah, on the 27th April the Lady of Capt. John Gordon 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.
At Beerbhoom, on the 2d May the Lady of H. M. Pigou, of a Daughter.
At Muttra, on the 13th April the Lady of Lieut. John Mackenzie, 3d Regt. of N. C. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.]—At Juggernauth, on the 19th April Major William Hamilton, of the 2d Bat. 18th Regt. N. I.
At Bogwongolah near Moorshedabad, on the 24th April of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Charles Rose, of the Custom House,—aged 58 years
At Burdwan, on the 30th April at the house of Thomas Marriott, Esq. J. H. Keene, Esq. aged 45 years—most sincerely regretted by an affectionate family and circle of friends.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. De Mierre, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Bellary.

The *Hastings* was detained in the Roads till early on Sunday morning, when she proceeded on her voyage to England.

The *Laura* from Mocha, the *Hibernia* from Batavia, and the *Humaoon Shah* from Bombay, have arrived during the Week, but have brought no intelligence of importance.

The *Fort William* sailed for Bengal on Tuesday.

The expected Ship *Wellington* had not arrived when our Paper was sent to the Press—the November Mails for this Presidency are supposed to be on this Ship.

The *Admiral Cockburn* is expected to be despatched about the middle of next month.

The Transport Ship *Surat Castle*, is said to have arrived at Ceylon from England; having sailed in the early part of December.

[*Goverment Gazette, April 30.*

The Free Trader Cæsar, Capt. Jas. Taylor, anchored in the Roads about noon this day. She sailed from London on the 21st of December, and from Madeira the 17th of January.

[*Madras Courier Extra, April 30*

The following is a List of the Passengers by the Cæsar.

Mrs. Parlby, Mrs. Duntze, Miss Berkin Young, Miss Yarrell, Captain Parlby, Lieut. Hadaway, Mr. Parks, and Mr. Dampier, Writers, Mr. Lys, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Dobson, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Bender, and Mr. Alfred Free Merchants.

[*Mad. Gazt. 2.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieut. T. Swaine, 2d 18th N. I.—Lieut. J. Straton, 1st N. I.—Lieut. & Adj. J. Ready, 34th Regt.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

APRIL 18TH.

The state of Affairs in the Kandyan Provinces has not undergone any change since our last Publication and no Military event of note has been communicated to us.

An additional reinforcement of Troops (the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment N. I.) is daily expected at Point de Galle from Madras and upwards of 1500 Coolies have already landed on the Island from the Peninsula for Service in the Interior.

Lieutenant Colonel Hook proceeded from Kandy on the morning of 13th Instant to assume the Command of the Troops in the Seven Corles and Tunpane as also the charge of the Civil duties of Government in the Province of his Command.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	BUY. ANS.	]—MAY 5TH, 1818.—[	SELL. Rs.	SELL. ANS.
6	0	Six per Cent. Loan	6	12
		Obligation. Disc.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THE 24TH APRIL, 1818.

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart G. C. B. Resident in Rajpootana.

The report of the Nagpore Rajah being on his way a prisoner to Allahabad, is said to be incorrect. We are told he is still in Camp near Nagpore; and that a younger branch of the family by the female side, a boy nine years of age, has been placed, it is said, upon the Musnud.

His Excellency the Governor General is expected to return to the Presidency about the beginning of July. The last account from Head-quarters represent His Excellency and Suite, as still enjoying the amusement of Tiger hunting.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

General Kosciusko died at Soleure, in Switzerland, on the 15th of October inst. A life full of virtue, and brilliant with glory, was terminated in calm tranquillity. He had lived for several years in retirement; the object of much veneration, surrounded only by the recollection of his fame, and by some faithful and unfortunate friends, to whom he was a constant benefactor. It was his wish that his funeral should be conducted with the utmost simplicity, and he expressed a desire that his mortal remains should be carried to the grave by the poor. The death of this celebrated General has excited the deepest regret; his friends wept bitterly over his tomb, and the name of the hero whose ashes it encloses, will be for ever considered as allied with inflexible virtue, with patriotism, and the love of true glory.—(*Journal de Paris*)

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The attention of the public has been much directed to the State of the Succession to the Throne. The only inconvenience seriously to be apprehended, if we can banish from our minds the loss of a Princess whose virtues justified a hope that she would indeed have been a British and a constitutional Monarch, is that which would arise from a rapid succession of short reigns. A curious calculation has been made on this subject: it is rather amusing than of any real value. There are fourteen English Princes and Princesses. The following table is formed on a medium between the Northampton Table of Observations, and the probability of life in London. The females are marked (F.):—

TABLE OF SUCCESSION.

	Age,	[*Probability of Life.*		*Length of Reign,*	
	YEARS.	Y.	M.	Y.	M.
No. 1	56th	14	4	14	4
2	55th	14	10	0	6
3	53d	15	8	0	10
4	51st	16	6	0	10
5	47th	18	3	1	9
6	45th	19	2	0	11
7	44th	19	7	0	5
8 (F.)	52d	16	1	0	0
9 (F.)	50th	17	0	0	0
10 (F.)	48th	17	10	0	0
11 (F.)	42d	20	5	0	10
12 (F.)	41st	20	10	0	5
13	42d	20	5	0	0
14 (F.)	45th	19	2	0	0
				20	10

From this Table it appears, that on the common probabilities of Life, as applied to each individual, supposing none of them to have issue, there would be in the next twenty-one years nine reigns, two of them female ones; and that after the first there would be no reign longer than twenty-one one months, and two as short as five months.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

MR. HONE'S THIRD TRIAL.

This day, the same interest which manifested itself upon the former trials of Mr. Hone appeared in the city. The Court was crowded at an early hour. For some time it was supposed that the third information would not be proceeded upon; and the appearance at the bar of Mr. Carlise, of Fleet-street, against whom, we understand, several informations have been filed to the same effect, rendered the opinion general for some time.

At half past nine Lord Ellenborough came into Court; and, the Clerk having stated that the prosecution was The King v. Hone, proceeded to empanel a Jury.

The Attorney General challenged William Green, "merchant, [one of those who served upon the Jury the day before.] Mr. Hone immediately rose, and begged that he should be allowed time to recollect himself. A moment after, he said he objected to that peremptory challenge, and required the cause of it.

The Attorney General observed, that the Crown had a right to challenge without assigning any cause, until the panel was gone through. If then there did not appear to be a sufficient number to form a Jury, he should proceed to state his reasons for challenging any individuals.

Mr. Hone was at this time sitting down, and appeared extremely agitated.

Lord Ellenborough.—I believe, Mr. Hone you have not heard the observation of the Attorney General.

Mr. Hone replied that he did not distinctly hear it.

His Lordship repeated that words, and assured the defendant that he should have the benefit of any legal objection that appeared material to his defence.

Mr. Hone.—I am thankful to your Lordship.

The Attorney-General challenged J. Matthews, merchant.

Mr. Hone again rose to object to the challenge.

Lord Ellenborough repeated the assurance he had made; and the defendant sat down, evidently indisposed.

A gentleman of the bar, who sat near the Attorney General, having made some remark upon the appearance of Mr. Hone.

The Attorney General addressed his Lordship.—What he was about to observe arose from no desire on his own part that the trial of the present indictment should be postponed: but if the defendant, as he had been given to understand, was so much indisposed as not to possess the full command of his bodily strength and of those energies of mind which he possessed in a very considerable degree; and if at the same time he was disinclined to ask or accept of a postponement as matter of favour, he (the Attorney General) was ready to consent to it without considering it in that view, or at all placing it upon that ground. It was undoubtedly necessary that the defendant should enjoy every advantage arising from the full exercise of his powers, on such an occasion as the present.

Mr. Hone said he was thankful for the offer of indulgence. He certainly felt much agitation, but it was not agitation of mind. He was merely exhausted from the effort of the day before; but in a little time he hoped to be so far recovered as to be able to enter upon his defence.

Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Hone, you will now make a prudent and discrete election, for if the trial begin I shall not be able to put a stop to it.

Mr. Hone signified that he wished it to proceed.

The jury being formed, Lord Ellenborough asked whether Mr. Hone had any objection to make. Probably it would be better not to make any.

Mr. Hone said he had none to make. He did not know any of the gentlemen who sat in the box.

The following were the names of the jury sworn:—

SPECIAL JURORS.	TALESMEN.
George Mawood,	Richard Lewis,
George Ewall,	Alfred Coles,
Robert Edgar,	James Pearce,
Daniel Eckerstein,	Henry Sampson,
James Barry,	Ant. King Newman.
James Brookbank,	
William Clark.	

The Attorney General now commenced his address to the jury, observing, that the information which he had thought it a part of his official duty to file against this defendant, charged him with the publication of a profane libel on that part of the service of the Church of England which was called the Creed of St. Athanasius. The tendency, if not the object, of such a libel appeared to him to be to excite impiety and irreligion in the minds of those who might read it, and to bring into ridicule and contempt the mode of celebrating Divine worship in this country. That Christianity was a part of the law of England was a proposition which no man could deny, for it had been so held from the earliest periods of our history. At the Reformation and by several subsequent acts in the reigns of Edward VI. and of Elizabeth, the form of the national religion was established. But after the restoration of Charles II. the act of Uniformity, as it was called, was passed, and provided that form of public prayer which was inserted in the Common Prayer Book, and ordained to be kept in all parts of the country, as a record to be produced if necessary in Courts of justice. Whatever relaxation from penalties imposed by this statute might have taken place since that time, the act in other respects remained untouched, the established form of prayer was left sacred, and was to be defended against all who sought to bring it into contempt. Whatever differences of opinion might prevail on the doctrinal points of the Athanasian creed, amongst different religious sects, it was a part of the Church service as established by law in England; and although the law did not forbid the decent discussion of the theological subjects to which it referred, it ought not allow it to be scoffed at, or treated with general ridicule. It was for the jury to decide whether this was not the true character of the publication recited on the record, and whether this did not amount to the offence of libel. There could, he apprehended, be no doubt with regard to the tendency of the work; but it might be urged in the course of the defence, that such was not the object of the author in publishing it. But he must take leave to say, that if a man advisedly did a wrong act, he was answerable for its natural consequences, because it was his duty to reflect upon its tendency and nature before he committed it. Now, writing and publishing were plainly acts of deliberation, in excuse of which, if they were wicked or unjustifiable, it was impossible to allege a momentary impulse or the infirmity of human nature. He was astonished, indeed, that such a pretence should be employed, as that the defendant was unconscious of the tendency of the writing in question. From the number of books which he saw on the table, it might be attempted to show, that similar works had been circulated by other persons. But whoever they were, or whatever their merits in other respects, he had no hesitation to say, that they had been guilty of the same offence and that such instances could, therefore, constitute no justification of the defendant's conduct. The libel in question must be judged upon its intrinsic contents alone, and not by the authority of parodies equally offensive. The Attorney-General then several passages from the paper he held in his hand, which was entitled "The Sinecurist's Creed," and preceded to show that those passages were a parody upon many parts of St. Athanasius's Creed, by reading the corresponding paragraphs. Our readers will trace the resemblance in some of the words, and in the construction of some of the sentence. The injury likely to arise from the dissemination of this awful system of impiety would be, the Attorney General observed, particularly great in the case of those who were not enlightened by education, and who were therefore easily initiated into bad principles by publications of that kind. But that was not the only class that would suffer. When children were brought up in the principles of Christianity, the best expectations might be entertained from their mature years; but if they were not protected from these inroads, the great bond that linked man to man would be shaken, and there was no vice that did not afford a speedy promise of becoming greater and more uncontrollable. The man whose acts led to this unfortunate event must be responsible. His fault arose not from oversight or thoughtlessness, but from a cool deliberation. It would be for the jury to say whether the defendant's publication was calculated to leave the impression he described.

Mr. Swansea, clerk in the Office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, proved that he purchased the pamphlet on the 17th Feb. at Mr. Hone's shop in Fleet street, &c.

Lord Ellenborough.—Perhaps it may not be thought necessary by the defendant, that St. Atanasius's creed should be read.

Mr. Hone wished it to be read, that he might have the more time to prepare his defence.

Lord Ellenborough.—I had better give you time expressly, than take up the time of the Court unnecessarily. The creed shall, however, be read, if it is your wish.

Mr. Law read St. Athanasius's creed; after which he read the paper charged as a libel. All this time Mr. Hone was busily employed in arranging a multitude of books, which he had brought into Court.

THE SINECURISTS CREED, OR BELIEF.

As the same can or may be sung or said throughout the kingdom.

Quicunque vult. By authority.

THE CREED, OR BELIEF.

Upon all suitable occasions may be sung or said the following Confession upstanding and uncovered.

Quicunque vult.

Whosoever will be a Sinecurist before all things it is necessary that he hold a place of profit.

Which place except every Sinecurist do receive the salary for, and do no service: without doubt it is no Sinecure.

And a Sinecurist's duty is this: that he divide with the Ministry, and be with the Ministry in a Majority.

Neither confounding the Persons: nor dividing with the Opposition.

For there is one Ministry of Old Bags, another of Derry Down Triangle (1): & another of the Doctor.

But the Ministry of Old Bags, of Derry Down Triangle, and of the Doctor, is all one: the folly equal, the profussion coeternal.

Such as Old Bags is, such is Derry Down Triangle: and such is the Doctor.

Old Bags a Mountebank, Derry Down Triangle a Mountebank: the Doctor a Mountebank,

Old Bags incomprehensible, Derry Down Triangle incomprehensible: the Doctor incomprehensible.

Old Bags a Humbug, Derry Down Triangle a Humbug: and the Doctor a Humbug.

And yet they are not three Humbugs: but one Humbug.

As also they are not three incomprehensibles, nor three Mountebanks: but one Mountebank, and one incomprehensible.

So likewise Old Bags is All-*twattle* (2) Derry Down Triangle All-twattle and the Doctor All-twattle.

And yet they are not three All-twattles: but one All-twattle.

So Old Bags is a Quack, Derry Down Triangle is a Quack: and the Doctor is a Quack.

And yet they are not three Quacks: but one Quack.

So likewise Old Bags is a Fool, Derry Down Triangle is a Fool: and the Doctor is a Fool.

And yet not three Fools: but one Fool.

For like as we are compelled by real verity: to acknowledge every Minister by himself to be Quack and Fool.

So are we forbidden by State etiquette: to say there be three Quacks, or three Fools.

Derry Down Triangle is made of none: neither born nor begotten. [3]

Old Bags is of himself alone: a Lawyer bred, a Lord created, by his Father begotten.

The Doctor is of Old Bags, and of Derry Down Triangle: neither made, nor created nor begotten, but proceeding.

So there is one Old Bags, not three Old Bags: one Derry Down Triangle, not three Triangles; one Doctor, not three Doctors.

And in this Ministry none is afore or after the other: none is greater or less than another.

But the whole three Ministers are co-Charlatans together, and co-tricksters.

So that, in all things, as is aforesaid: the Majority with the Ministry, and the Ministry in the Majority, is to be worshipded.

(1) *Triangle*, s. a *thing* having three *sides*; the meanest and most tinkling of all musical *instruments*; machinery used in military *torture*.—Dictionary.

(2) *All twattle*.—Twattle, v. *n.* to prate, gabble, chatter, talk idly—Entick's Dict.

(3) Neither born nor begotten, but the D——l.

SCHOOLBOY'S SAYING.

He therefore that will be a Sinecurist, must thus think of the Ministry.

Furthermore it is necessary to his Sinecure's preservation: that he also believe rightly the the mystification of Derry Down Triangle.

For the Sinecurist's right faith is, that he believe and confess: that Derry Down Triangle, the *queue* of the Ministry of the great man now no more, is now both Minister and Manager.

Minister, first selling the substance of his own country to this: Manager, scattering the substance of this, over all the world;

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Perfect Knave and perfect Fool: of unsparing despotic views—on overstrained taxation subsisting.

Equal to Old Bags as touching grave Trickery; and inferior to the Doctor as touching his Mummery.

Who although he be Knave and Fool, yet he is not two, but one Minister:

One; not by a convertion of the Charlatan into the Minister; but by shooting a more showy Juggler, who wanted, and still wants, to be a Minister.

One altogether, squandering in profusion our substance: by votes of corrupt Majorities.

For as by power of Dupery, and our Money, he makes whom he will his own: so by Intrigue and Cajolery, he is Minister:

Who to ta k for our Salvation, descended to kiss the Nethermost End of Tall high-ho; and rose again as a gaint refreshed;

He ascended into a higher Place, he sitteth at the right hand of the Chair, from whence he shall hear how those who being starved, —'by the Visitation of God,'—became Dead.

At whose nodding all Sinecurist shall rise again: and again and with their voices cry, Aye! Aye! & the Laureate in token of joy, shall mournfully chant the most doleful Lay in his works.

And they that have said Aye! Aye! shall go into Place everlasting; and they that have said No! shall go into everlasting Minorities.

And Coleridge shall have a Jew's Harp, and a Rabbinical Talmud, and a Roman Missal; and Wordsworth shall have a Psalter, and a Primer, and a Reading made Easy; and unto Southey's Sack-but shall be duly added: and with Harp, Sack but, and Psaltery, they shall make merry, and discover themselves before Derry Down Triangle, and Hum his most gracious master, whose Kingdom shall have no end.

This is the Sinecurist's duty, from doing more than which except he abstain faithfully, he cannot be a Sinecurist.

Glory be to Old Bags, and to Derry Down Triangle, and to the Doctor.

As it was in the Beginning, is now, and ever shall be, if such things be without end. *Amen.*

[*Hear endeth the Creed or Belief*

Mr. Hone then commenced his defence. He was most happy to see his Lordship there to day, because he had, in the course of yesterday, sustained what appeared to him to be a most grievous injury. He knew that in making any observations on his lordship's conduct, whilst presiding on a solemn trial, he must be most guarded in his expressions; but he must say, that in his Lordship's charge to the jury last night his Lordship had done him great injustice.

Lord Ellenborough here observed, that he could not allow the defendant to proceed in this strain of observation. The defendant might proceed to observe on the particulars of the case before the Court; but he, a judge, could not sit there and hear observations made on a charge delivered by him on a former occasion.

The defendant resumed. He would not have stated any thing offensive; but he would, after this intimation, say no more on the subject, but address himself to the jury, who, to-day, were his judges, and who alone were his judges. He then proceeded to observe at large upon the law of libel as established by Mr. Fox's bill, and contended that, under that act, the judge was not bound to give any opinion on the question, whether the thing under consideration was libel or not, but that it was left discretionary for him to do so or not, as he thought proper. His Lordship seemed to think otherwise, and that it was a part of his duty to give that opinion. His Lordship would, therefore, no doubt, pursue that course to-day; but he trusted his Lordship would give his opinion coolly and dispassionately, without using either expression or gesture which could be constructed as conveying an entreaty to the jury to think as he did. He was now brought to answer to a third accusation for a similar alledged offence, by his Majesty's Attorney-General. He did not know how far he acted in this business from his own private judgment, or in what degree he was subject to Ministers. He was unacquainted with the relation in which he stood; but had he received any intimation from Ministers to that effect, he believed he would not thus have proceeded to bring him into Court a third time; he should not have been once more dragged from his bed to appear before a jury. Before coming into Court, he was so ill that he thought he should not have been able to proceed. He had taken no refreshment since yesterday, except one glass of wine, and was so feeble last night, that he could not get into bed without help. He was apprehensive that he should not have been able to stand up in Court: but, had he not been able to walk, he should have ordered himself to be brought in his bed, and laid upon the table, for the purpose of making that defence, even in a state of feebleness, which he unexpectedly found himself now able to enter upon with more strength that he had hoped to possess. He should, even under such circumstances, have defended himself against the charge of circulating a publication which was called a libel, but which he knew, and should prove, to be no such thing. He should regret much, if in the course of his trial any such expression of feeling should be manifested as occured yesterday. They who were present ought to command themselves, and remember that he was on a trial of life or death. Such was truly the case; for, if found guilty, he might be sentenced to such a term of imprisonment as to deprive him of health, and eventually of life. Such as caused any interruption yesterday did what was wrong, but it was not the only wrong to be complained of. He had applied to the sheriffs for permission to have two of his witnesses admitted into Court, but they were refused that privelege by the persons who stood at the door. That little indulgence might have been granted to those who lived in his service, and entertained some friendship for him, merely because he had treated them kindly. It was attempted to turn the laugh which had been excited yesterday in Court to his disadvantage. It was attributed by the Attorney-General to an irreligious feeling occasioned by the parodies which he had published. This he could not consider very fair; it had a tendency to make the jury believe that this laugh was one of the irreligious effects as rising from the productions he had published. The parody for which he was at present upon trial, had been reserved, he believed, for no other reason but because it was the weakest of the three. The Attorney-General no doubt, had selected the parody on the Catechism as the first object of accusation, for no other reason but because he looked upon it as the strongest case; that on the Litany was the next; the last was beyond comparision the weakest. It was an old saying, that experience made fools wise. Experience, however, never made a fool wise. It made men of understanding wiser, but not fools. If there was any truth in the proverb, he should not have been then a third time in Court, after being twice acquited upon similar charges. He did not impute folly to the Attorney-General. On his part the proceedings arose perhaps from an error in judgment; but there were others who, after the experience of the last two days, were so foolish as to allow him to be brought a third time to trial, though the chance of being found guilty was reduced even to less than the proportion of 1 to 999. The Attorney-General, neither upon this, nor upon the former trials, had quoted much by way of authority to enforce his opinion. All the authority was upon his (Mr. Hone's) side. It was contained in the books that lay upon the table. He had selected many passages from them which he should have occasion to read once more. They all proved that parodies upon the Scripture had been in frequent use even among pious and enlightened men. The opinion of Sir Matthew Hale had been mentioned and quoted as the highest authority upon the subject of religion as connected with the State. He was, no doubt, an honest, wise upright, and pious Judge. He could not say he was in error in the particular opinion alluded to on a former trial, but he was not infallible, and might have been deceived as well as others. That pious and upright Judge actually condemned to death some persons for being witches. He might have been a great man, but this was a proof that he was weak at least in one respect. With respect to the authorities he had quoted upon the subject of parody, there was a great difference of opinion between him and the Attorney-General. He should, however, quote them again, and should tell the jury that Martin Luther was a parodist as well as William Hone. In the title-page of Wilkes's Catechism he had stated that it was never before published; he afterwards, however, discovered that it had been printed and published before. This information he had from a gentleman of the bar, Mr Adolphus, who came into his shop to purchase the Catechism, and seeing it mentioned in the title page that it had never before been published, informed him that it was printed & published, in the 1st volume of the *Morning Chronicle*, remarking at the same time, that the title-page was an imposition. Such was the fact. Was Mr. Adolphus in court, he believed that gentleman would have no hesitation in admitting it. Truth was always his leading principle, as it should be that of every other man. He defied any person with whom he had the least dealing to bring a charge of falsehood against him. With respect to himself, he wrote the parody from a manuscript which had been put into his hands by a gentleman who told him, at the same time, that it was never before published. That gentleman belonged to the profession of the law. He was a regular attendant upon church; but whatever might be the consequence to himself, no consideration could induce him to disclose the name of person who furnished him with the manuscript of Wilkes's Catechism. If he conceived it to be a blasphemous publication, or to have the evil tendency attached to it upon the trial, the gentleman to whom he alluded would have been the last man to put such a production in a train for circulation. The Attorney-General, in his reply on a previous day, seemed to think that the Litany was not published before. The truth, however, was, that three weeks previous to its being sold in his shop, it had been circulated widely in very populous districts. It was sent to him, not by the author, whom he did not know at the time, but by another person, of whom he never heard any thing since. It would have been courteous in that person to visit him in prison, or at least to have sent him a line, were it only with a view of consoling him in his trouble. It was true he [Mr. H.] made some alterations in it. He introduced the applications, the "Glory be to George;" and "Oh! enlighten our darkness." This last prayer, however, had no effect on Ministers; for otherwise, after being acquitted twice before, they would not have put him a third time upon trial. He did not pretend to be well acquainted with the law of libel. If any person were to be wantonly calumniated or abused, or grossly reviled in any production, he would not hesitate to admit that it was a libel, and deserved punishment. In such a case a man must be looked upon as clearly guilty; but he was far from thinking that all truth was a libel, though there were many things true that should not be told or written. Were he, for instance, to give a history of all he knew, or could learn, of a certain great personage, from his birth to the present day, however true or scandalous it might be, no person could say that the publication of it would not be equally scandalous. Such a publication differed very much from what might accidentally or carelessly occur in conversation, or slip from a person's pen while writing. The doctrine of libel was quite undefined; but he had no doubt that the day would come when nothing would be considered libel until it was declared so by a jury. Parodies, it was said, should not now be defended by the production of similar publications by other persons, and at former periods. But why he would ask, single him out after he had been twice before acquitted by two juries, even after all the picking and packing of the Crown office? Why send him now a third time before another jury, selected in the same way? With respect to parody, it was ancient even as the time of Homer. The finest productions of genius were produced in ancient as well as modern times. They were parodied because they were generally known, and were in themselves original and beautiful, obtaining for that reason an extensive popularity. The thing was not done from motives of contempt—quite the contrary. If parodies on Scripture were criminal, they must have been so at all times, and whoever might have been the author. The informations against him were filed by the late Attorney-General. He was brought into Court on the 5th of May last, and that very day Sir William Garrow resigned his situation. He would not say the resignation arose from his being ashamed of his conduct, but the informations filed by him upon that occasion were the last acts of his political life as Attorney General. No information was filed against others who had written parodies. An information had not, and would not, he believed, be filed, against Mr. Canning for his parody on Job. The reason was, perhaps, that Mr. Canning could make a good defence, while he (Mr. Hone) who was unable to make one, was brought before a jury three times successively. He never before in his life spake in the presence of more than ten persons. If Providence ever interfered to protect weak & defenceless men, that interference was most surely manifested in his case. It had interposed to protect a helpless & defenceless man against the rage and malice of his enemies. He could attribute his defence to no other agent, for he was weak and incapable himself. [Here a mixed murmur of applause and pity was heard from the crowd assembled.] As the law of libel stood at present, it was not possible to be understood. It was in its present state, only calculated to entrap and deceive people into punishment, and reminded him of the conduct of one of those despots, who, in all countries, frequently get into the possession of power, and use it only for the purpose of punishment and oppression. The person to whom he alluded was the tyrant of Syracuse. It was his custom, when laws were promulgated, to have them written in very small letter, and placed in so high a position that they could not be read; but whoever dared to transgress them were punished with all the severity of a despot, though the wretches who suffered the punishment could not possibly have known the law for the presented transgression of which they suffered. Such exactly was the law of libel. In fact, there was no such thing as a law of libel: or, if there was the law was written upon a cloud, which suddenly passed away, and was lost in vapour. Nothing was a libel until a jury pronounced it such. He was pointed at and showed as one guilty of publishing the most blasphemous productions. When in the King's-Bench, he was shunned as a pestilence, even by those who were or pretended to be, formerly his friends—by those whom, as David said of Jonathan, his heart loved. His acquaintance, it was true, recommened him to counsel, but some objections were urged against all whom they pointed out to *him*. Some from motives of etiquette, could not attend upon him in prison. Others, though they might have talent, had not courage to undertake his defence. Without courage it would be useless to attempt it. The question he put to himself upon such recommendation of counsel being made, was, Has he courage enough? Will he be able to stand up against Lord Ellenborough? It was necessary that a person undertaking his defence should be a stranger to fear, for if he persisted in saying any thing which once his Lordship had made an objection, the consequence should be to lose his lordship's ear.

The Attorney-General—I cannot sit here quietly and hear such language directed to the Court. I submit, my Lord, whether it be right?

Lord Ellenborough.—Perhaps Mr. Attorney, you might have interposed your objection sooner; but you have heard the sort of attack which was made upon me for the slight interruption which I thought it my duty to give to the defendant's observations at the outset, and I think, therefore, the best course will be to let the whole thing blow over us.

Mr. Hone would, he said, entreat pardon if any thing painful to the gentlemen of the bar had fallen from him. Talent and courage, he perceived, were necessary to his defence. As the talent, he possessed, if any, but a very humble share; but mental fear was a thing to which he was, and ever had been, an utter stranger. He did not know what it was; and while he conceived himself to have truth and justice on his side, no earthly consideration could deter him from expressing his opinion. There was a circumstance which occurred previous to his coming into Court that gave him great pain. It proceeded from one of those publications that were always ready to perform any dirty work which they deemed acceptable to men in power, it stated, that a person who was his friend was to receive twelve months imprisonment on account of publishing one of those parodies, for which he [Mr. Hone] had been twice acquitted, and would, he hoped, be acquitted again that day. This tended to deprive him of one of those friends who might otherwise be inclined to stand by him in Court, and assist him with advice or instruction. This man came up to town, and applied to a solicitor, by whom he was recommended to let judgment go by default, as the best course which he could adopt.

The Attorney General.—I am quite sure nobody on my part, or by my desire, ever had any communication with the person alluded to, or ever advised him to either plead guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Hone observed, that all he meant to

say was, that the man first pleaded not guilty on coming up to town; he withdrew that plea, and suffered judgment to go by default. There were, however, communications between this man and the solicitor who conducted the present prosecution; and yet he received a sentence equal in extent to any thing which might have been expected, even by a man who had been found guilty by a jury of his country; and what was very extraordinary, on the very morning he received his sentence, he (Mr. Hone) received notice of the present trial. It was equally extraordinary that this person called on him three or four times previous to his going up to Court, to ask him for his advice, although, antecedent to those occasions, he had actually taken advice, and had determined upon the course he should pursue. Williams was, what was described as a loyal man, that was to say in short a thick and thin man who if a person in authority were to say go, and he goeth; come, and he cometh (murmers of approbation from the crowd). He was in a corps of yeomanry, and he told him (Hone) that he had often printed for Government. His full conviction was, that if he (Hone) had been found guilty, that man would not long have remained in prison. He thought he had a strong right to complain of one or two gross and infamous falsehoods inserted in a paper which was published every morning at 6 o'clock, and which there had been time, therefore, for every one of the jury to have seen before he entered the box. At 6 o'clock every morning did the ghost Of Dr. Slop [a name acquired by Dr. Stoddart on account of the profane curses lavished by him upon Buonaparte before he was dismissed from The Times journal] walk forth in Crane-court, Fleet-street. By this ghost it had been stated—for what purpose, unless to prejudice him on his trial, could not be imagined—that Williams had been found guilty by the verdict of a jury for the same publication. This was as false as was another statement, that he was in the practice of selling obscenity; which he detested and despised as much as any man. Such falsehoods, put forth at such a time, when he was standing up in that Court in the hour of peril to vindicate his innocence, could only have proceeded from one who was a villain to the back bone. As such he would proclaim him to his face whenever and wherever he should meet him:

Lord Ellenborough.—Do not use such expressions. You say you have got through life free from private and acrimonious bickering; do not say that now which may hereafter provoke it. I say this merely for your own preservations and not with a view to interrupt you.

Mr. Hone assured his Lordship that he sincerely acknowledged the propriety of his interference, though it was difficult for him to restrain his feelings. It was nevertheless true that he cherished *no hatred* against this individual; he was indeed an object of contempt, and not of hatred, and was regarded by him in no other light than as a lost, unfortunate, and abandoned man. He had come into Court with strong feelings of irritation which he could not well restrain when he found that this man's statements went to impute to him the publication of sedition, blasphemy, and obscenity. He denied that he had ever suffered any obscene work in his shop: and if it could be proved that he had, he called upon the Jury to find him guilty of blasphemy, in order that under that verdict he might receive the punishment due to obscenity: for, next to blasphemy, he considered obscenity the greatest offence which a man could commit. He had, however, no hatred for such a man; and although Dr. Slop had attempted to do him this injury in the moment of peril, if he were in distress to-morrow, and it was in his power to relieve him, he would not hesitate to hold him out a helping hand. This feeling had been cherished in his breast ever since he knew right from wrong. (Murmurs of applause.) He wished he could have had it in his power to say that his trial had not come on that day, merely for the sake of being able to say something in favour of his persecutors. Those persons went, no doubt, to the Chapel Royal with their Prayer books on the Sabbath-day. If this were the case, it was to be lamented that they lost sight of those principles of Christianity which they were no doubt in that place accustomed to hear. He by no means wished that justice should not be done; for to neglect to do justice would be injustice: but he though, in the present case, they might have borrowed a little of the character, the precept, and the example, of one whose name he could not mention without reverence and humility—he meant Jesus Christ. He could not read any passage to illustrate the character of that Divine Being; but he well recollected that when Jesus was on earth, he continually exhorted his followers to the exercise of mercy, charity, love, and good-will. This was exemplified in many instances, but in one more firmly than in all the rest. He had heard various sermons on this subject, but none of them produced an impression equal to that produced by reading the passage to which he referred in the Testament when alone in his room. That to which he alluded was where the woman was taken in adultery. The Pharisees went to Christ in the temple, and brought to him a woman whom they had taken in adultery, a crime which was the greatest that it was possible for a wife to be guilty of. She did not deny her guilt, but Christ, turning to the Pharisees, said, "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone," and her accusers went away leaving the woman alone with Jesus, who addressing her, said, "Go, and sin no more." If there were nothing but this to excite veneration in the human mind for that Divine Being, it was sufficient; and he had only to lament that such an amiable example had not been followed by those who had brought him there that day. By the Jewish laws, the woman who had committed adultery was liable to be stoned to death, and yet none of her accusers could say they themselves were without sins. Were his prosecutors without sins, he would ask? Were they not open to impeachment? He would impeach them! They were guilty of the same crime for which they were now seeking to punish him! The wretches. (Murmurs from the crowd) That was a strong, a very strong phrase; he did not mean to apply it to any person in particular: all he meant to urge was, that his accusers had themselves done what they ought not to have done, and ought therefore to look with the greater lenity towards him. He had now to ask the Jury, for it was too late to ask his accusers, to follow the precept of our Saviour in another part of the Testament, viz.—"to do unto others as you wish others to do unto you. He felt much better to-day than yesterday. He was animated by the consciousness of having done no wrong. For any wrong he might have unwittingly done he was exceedingly sorry. He was exceedingly sorry if any thing he had written or published had a bad tendency. His Lordship had misconceived the cause of stopping the sale of his publications. He had not stopt it because he thought the publication wrong, but because persons whom he respected had been hurt by them. He esteemed the hearts, though he could not respect the judgment, of those persons. He would hurt no man's mind. Sorry, sorry, sorry, was he, that the prosecution was not stopt. Although his prosecutors had thought of bringing him to trial at all, and had actually put him on his trial; although they had done so a second day, after a jury of honest Englishmen had acquitted him; yet he should have been happy, for their own sake, that his prosecutors had made some atonement by a twelve hour repentance. "See the odds against me, he exclaimed in a fervid tone, "it is one farthing against a million of gold. My prosecutors have laid a wager with public opinion; but they will lose it to their irretrievable shame." "Skin for skin, all that a man has will he give for his life." I am here on trial for my life. If you don't protect me, my life must fall a sacrifice to the confinement that shall follow a verdict of guilty. My prosecutors, my prosecutors, are unrelenting. I'll show you that they are my prosecutors. I talk to you as familiarly as if you were sitting with me in my own room. But there I have not 12 chairs. My pride is the pride of being independent. None is supposed to be independent without property. I have never had any property. Within the last 12 months my children had not beds enough in my house. At this moment there is not furniture sufficient for the necessary enjoyment of life, for the last 2 years and a half I have not had a complete hour of happiness, because my family have been in such misery that it was impossible for a man of my temperament to know any thing of happiness. I have been asked, why I have not employed counsel? I could not see counsel. I have been asked, when I should publish my trial? I could not pay a reporter; and at this moment I have no reporter in court. Gentlemen, you see I am not in that dress before you which my respect for you and for myself would make me anxious to appear in. I did resolve to get a suit of clothes for this trial, but the money I had provided for that purpose I was obliged to give for copies of the informations against me. All these things I mention to show you what difficulties I had to encounter in order to appear to possess independence of mind, and to let men know how cautious they should be in judging of men. Seven or eight years ago I went into business with a friend in the Strand. I had then a wife and four children, and I was separated from them by evils accumulated from endeavouring to help those who could not help themselves. I attempted to establish something such as the saving banks that are now so general. There was a number associated for this purpose, and I was their secretary. Our object was to get the patronage of Ministers for our scheme. Mr. Fox was then in power, it was the Whig Administration. We hoped to throw a grain in the earth which might become a tree. Sir Walter Stirling in the Strand was the leading manager. It was very Quixotic, we were mad, mad for carrying in our good intention into effect. We were not immediately discouraged, but we met with that trifling and delaying of hope which makes the heart sick. [Here a person fainted among the crowd, and was carried out. The court and jury took the opportunity to take some refreshment.] I find I was entering into too much detail. I meant simply to state that I lost every thing, even the furniture of my house. Still a friend got me again into business. I soon became bankrupt. But, on the meeting of my creditors, the first question was, "Where is your certificate?" All signed it at once save one, who was unintentionally the cause of another great failure. Two years and a half ago I went into prison for debt, and was discharged by the Insolvent Act. Having then got some books to sell, as I was always fond of old books, I took a shop in Fleet street, at the corner of Lombard street. It was 3 feet wide in front. I had no place there for my wife and my seven children. The shop was in consequence broken open three times, and all that was in it taken away. I was now in desperation. I was thrown on the wide ocean without a shore, and without a plank of safety. I then accidentally wrote something which happened to take. By this success I got a place for my family, which was scarcely a dwelling. I was then attacked with apoplexy, and my family were thrown into the utmost alarm. The publication of what was called Lord Byron's poems was successful. I then took a place in the Old Bailey. I could furnish only one room. I would not let lodgings because I would not expose my state of destitution. Just as I thus got my head above water, this storm assailed me, and plunged me deeper than ever. I am as destitute as any man in London. I have not one friend in the world. It has been said that I am backed: no, friends are got by social intercourse, and the expense of social intercourse I have never been able to afford. Hence I am a destitute man. I have never done or printed what I did not think right and true. I have always acted for the public good, and according to my conception.

The defendant now apologized to his Lordship, the Attorney General, and the bar, if he had offended them by any thing he had said, and entered upon what was immediately connected with his defence. Informations by the Attorney General had been defended, as always known in the practice of the law. He denied this. To hold to bail for libel was illegal: and in support of that proposition, he quoted a passage from a letter written by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, in the following words:—"I never heard till very lately, that Attorney Generals upon the caption of a man, supposed a libeller, could insist upon his giving securities for his good behaviour. It is a doctrine injurious to the freedom of every subject; derogatory from the old constitution, and a violent attack, if not an absolute breach, of the liberty of the press. It is not law, and I will not submit to it." (p. 37.) Mr. Dunning's Letter concerning libels, warrants, &c. He next referred to the information filed against him, which he read, and submitted that the only question which the Jury had to try was, as to his intention when the publication in question issued from his hand. That his intention was such as was imputed to him he utterly denied. Nothing was further from his ideas than to excite irreligious and impiety in the minds of his Majesty's subjects. The Jury were his judges. They were to decide both upon the law and the fact; and by their decision his fate would be decided. His lordship presided only for the regulation of the trial. He stopt the publication not, as he was a living man, because he thought it criminal, but he gave way to the wishes of persons not to be argued with. He would now prove this parody to be no libel. It was possible to parody the most sacred work without bringing the work itself into ridicule and contempt. The parody might be used as the vehicle of inculcating, by the peculiar language of the thing parodied, an impression of a different tendency. Parody was a more ready engine to produce a certain impression on the mind, without at all ridiculing the sentiments contained in the original work. Such was the object of Martin Luther's parody on the first Psalm; and such also was the object of Dr. Letson's Thermometer of Health, and a number of other works of that description, applying religious phraseology to give a more solemn impression to the moral or the sentiments inculcated. In illustration of this position, he proceeded to submit to the jury the same work of which he availed himself on the preceding trials, amongst which were Dr. Boyce, the Dean of Canterbury's parody on the Lord's Prayer. There was no doubt that Dr. Boyce had written his parody unadvisedly, but certainly without a bad intention. Such was his (the defendant's) parody on S; Athanasius's Creed. It was not written for a religious but for a political purpose, to produce a laugh against the Ministers. He avowed that such was his object; nay, to laugh his Majesty's Ministers to scorn; one of whom was himself a parodist, sitting now in the Cabinet, winking at, instigating, aiding, and abetting this prosecution. George Canning was a parodist with William Hone and Martin Luther. (Applause.) He had forborne subpœning that right honourable parodist, because he wished to spare his feelings; although [said Mr. Hone], had I him now in the box, I would twist him inside out. Mr. Canning had parodied part of the Holy Scriptures; but he [Mr. Hone] had only parodied the Common Prayer. He next adverted to the caricature called. "The Mantle of Elijah." And who was the Elijah personified? —why Mr. Pitt! And who was the mantle-catcher?—why, this same George Canning who was now one of his persecutors. Before, he had spoken of this right honourable with forbearance; but now he must speak with contempt of the man who could act thus towards the poor, paltry, defenceless bookseller of Fleet-Street. This very caricature was published under the auspices of Mr. Canning; certainly at least, with his entire knowledge. Mr. Canning ought to have been a willing witness for him on the present occasion; he ought to come into the witness's box, confess his own sins, and plead the defendant's cause. It was hoped, he had no doubt, by certain very grave members of the Cabinet, (my Lord Sidmouth and my Lord Liverpool,) that William Hone could not stand the third day—that he would sink under his fatigues and want of physical power. "He can't stand the third trial," said these humane and Christian Ministers; "we shall have him now; he must be crushed." [*Great shouts of applause.*] "Oh, no! no! he must not be crushed." He had a spark of liberty in his breast, which, the more it was fanned, became more intense in its brightness, and never would suffer him to be crushed in a just cause. This spirit would support him under the most excruciating suffering—the most grinding oppression; and would go with him to his grave. The consciousness of his innocence gave him life, spirits, and strength to go through this third ordeal of persecution and oppression. He should order a frame for Elijah's mantle in his way home to his family, because he had no doubt that the juty would acquit him without retiring from the box to-day *(great applause)*. He next adverted to Lord Somers's tracts, and called in aid the parody of Genealogy of Christ, and accompanied it with a powerful appeal to the jury, upon the iniquity of this last effort to overwhelm him—to send him to Gloucester gaol to rot and perish under the weight of his afflictions. The Harleian Miscellany contained a parody on the Lord's prayer.

The Attorney General objected to its being read, as too indecent for the ears of any persons in these times.

Mr. Hone did not persist in reading this work. He then went over the same ground which he had pursued yesterday, bringing under the attention of the jury a great variety of different parodies written by churchmen and many other persons considered in their times as most religious and venerable men. One which he had not before read, was by the Rev. Mr. Toplady, whose object was to ridicule Lord Chesterfield's letters and the morals therein inculcated. It was entitled "Christianity reversed, &c; or, Lord Chesterfield's New Creed," and was as follows:—

"I believe, that this world is the object of my hopes and morals; and that the little pretinesses of life will answer all the ends of human existence.

"I believe, that we are to succeed in all things, by the graces of civility and attention; that there it no sin, but against good manners; and that all religion and virtue consist in outward appearance.

"I believe, that all women are children, & all men fools; except a few cunning people, who see through the rest, and make their use of them.

"I believe, that hypocrisy, fornication, and adultery, are within the lines of morality; that a woman may be honourable when she has lost her honour, and virtuous when she has lost her virtue.

"This, and whatever else is necessary to obtain my own ends, and bring me into repute, I resolve to follow; and to avoid all moral offences, such as scratching my head before company, spitting upon the floor, and omitting to pick up a lady's fan. And in this persuasion I will persevere, without any regard to the resurrection of the body or the life everlasting. *Amen.*

"Q. Wilt thou be initiated into these principles?

"A. That is my inclination.

"Q. Wilt thou keep up to the rules of the *Chesterfield* morality?

"A. I will, Lord Chesterfield being my admonisher.

"*Then the Officiator shall say,*

"Name this child.

"A. A fine Gentlemen.

Then he shall say,

"'I introduce thee to the world, the flesh and the devil, that thou mayest triumph over all awkwardness, and grow up in all politeness; that thou mayest be acceptable to the Ladies, celebrated for refined breeding, able to speak French and read Italian, invested with some public supernumerary character in a foreign Court, get into Parliament (perhaps, into the privy council), and that, when thou art dead, the

letters written to thy bastards may be published, in seven editions, for the instruction of all sober families. "' Ye are to take care, that this child, when he is of a proper age, be brought to C—r, to be *confirmed*.' "

Of the other works to which he particularly alluded was, Mr. Reeves's "British Freeholder's Political "Catechism." Dear gentleman had himself been prosecuted; not however for his catechism, but for having dared the British Constitution as a tree, the branches of which might be lopt off, and yet the trunk remain. For this libel he was prosecuted under the direction of the House of Commons, although it was carried on very unwillingly. Mr. Reeves's catechism was no doubt written with the best intentions, because he used the parody as a popular mode of inculcating wholesome truth. Such was the object of the parody now prosecuted. But what was the difference between his situation and Mr. Reeves's? Mr. Reeves was basking under the sunshine of the Court, and was a placeman. If he (Mr. H.) was convicted, there was no doubt that he also would become a Government placeman: but where?—in Glocester goal! To the jury, however, he looked for his rescue from this bigotted persecution. He was charged with parodying the language and style of sacred works But what was that style and language? was it not quaint and obsolete? Canning, the parodist, should have taught them better taste. There was no doubt that if the Bible was revised, it must be so altered as hardly to be known, except by its sense. If a parody on the style only was the offence, even Mr. Canning himself, as a literary man, as a man of taste, and a man of words, would acquit him But whatever might be the motive of this prosecution, there could hardly be any doubt that it was an unchristian feeling on the part of my Lord Sidmouth, to suffer him to stand here for the third time to take his trial for an offence which two juries of independent Englishmen had pronounced not to be libels. He would not say that Lord Sidmouth was a bigotted man; but he must say, that the spirit of persecution and unchristian feelings marked this abominable attempt to sacrifice by all or any means a defenceless and innocent man for party purposes. Lord Sidmouth, and every man in the country, even the most bigotted, must know that this parody was not written for irreligious purposes. The fact was, the hopeful Ministers of the Cabinet wanted to make him a scape-goat for political sins; sins in which he should glory so long as he lived, because he knew that his objects were truly constitutional, and aimed at the happiness of his country. The jury must see that the parodies which he read were not calculated to injure religion. Most of them had political or moral objects. Of the former description was the parody in the *Oracle* newspaper, and the parody on the *Te Deum*, adapted in five languages to the combined loyal armies, lately employed against Buonaparte; and of the latter was the *Religious Play-bill*, which he had read on the other trials, which was printed by one of the Society of Friends. Such also was the parody on the Recruiting Bill, the object of which was to draw the attention of the idle and dissolute to spiritual concerns. Of the like description were the hymn tunes played at Rowland [illegible] though they were the popular and national airs performed at theatres and other places or [illegible] Dr. John Rippon, an eminent and most respectable teacher of religion, had adapted such tunes to the most pious strains of psalmody. For instance, such tunes as "Drink to me only with thine eyes," "Rule Britannia," "God save the King," &c. The Hymns of Dr. Collier, Lady Huntington, Dr. Watts, and other, were adapted to operatic and military airs, &c. These tunes, no man could doubt, were used as vehicles for religious worship, and exciting moral feelings. His parody was adapted exclusively to a similar subject; and was not meant, directly, or indirectly to affect the sacredness of religious worship. Bishop Latimer, who had been burnt at the stake as a martyr to religion, had written parodies of religious works for the purpose of promoting the object of religion. Profaneness and irreligion must be the same at all times and in all places: and therefore, if the most venerable and sacred pillars of religion had resorted to this mode of inculcating religious sentiments, the offence must have been as culpable in bygone times, if it was an offence, as in the present. Bishop Latimer had spiritualized the pack of cards, as John Bunyan had the fig-tree, for the most moral purposes. He blamed the Attorney General for the cruelty of cutting one crime into piece meal; for all these three informations might have been included in one. An hundred libels might have been embraced in one information. But no; the object was to embarrass him with snares. One chance of catching him was not sufficient for the vindictive spirit of his Majesty's Ministers. They were determined to have him at all events; and therefore three hooks were baited; but he hoped the jury would rescue him from the third snare. He then addressed himself to the particular parody charged as a libel, and adduced several instances from the Old and New Foundling Hospitals of Wit, where the Creed of St. Athanasius had been completely parodied; but with this difference—that in these parodies, much of the Creed itself had been retained for purposes not the most proper; whereas the parody in question only preserved the scaffolding or frame-work, if he might so say, of the thing parodied. The Chatham Faith was one of the parodies to which he alluded, and was of the description now prosecuted.

Whoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he should hold the Chatham faith.

Which faith, except every man keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall sink into oblivion.

And the Chatham faith is this; that we worship one minister in trinity, and the trinity in unity:

Neither confounding the persons, nor dividing the substance.

For the privy seal is a minister, the secretary is a minister, and the treasurer is a minister

Yet there are not three ministers, but one minister; for the privy seal, the secretary, and the treasurer are all one.

Then all the people, standing up, shall say,

O blessed and glorious trinity, three persons and one minister, have mercy on us miserable subjects!

Lord Ellenborough said, that every one of the parodies now alluded to were prosecutable in like manner as the present one.

Mr. Hone admitted this: but why, he asked, were they not prosecuted? Where were the Attorney-Generals of those days? Why did they abandon their duty? The Attorney-General might any day go into the Crown-office, and file an information against any man who wrote any thing in opposition to the Government. A parody was never seized before. Why was his parody now attacked? Was it because Lord Sidmouth was the party and Secretary of State for the Home Department? He charged that noble Secretary with having put all the people of England against him as a blasphemer. There were prosecutions and persecutions of various kinds for blasphemy. A man charged with blasphemy had been punished in Portland in the beginning of last century. He believed him to have been only an heretic man. However, he had at first one hand cut off, and then another. The stumps were then put into burning pitch. Who, O who, (here he rose his voice to a tone of the utmost vehemence), who were the blasphemers, the unhappy victims or the inhuman executioners? (Great applause instantaneously burst from every part of Guildhall; and Lord Ellenborough declared he would adjourn the Court if greater order were not observed). During the whole of Pitt's administration there was not one prosecution for libel, and yet party feeling never ran higher, and sneaking publications were never more numerous. In the volume that contained the parodies on the Westminster election, he could find 500 more, and every one of them as strong as his, yet for none of them was ever a prosecution instituted. He on all occasions made frequent use of the language of Scripture. That proceeded from his intimate acquaintance with it. He had ever delighted to read its beautiful narrations. He had long been employed in preparing a publication on the Old Testament; and he hoped yet to finish it, and to give it to the world, notwithstanding he had been called a blasphemer. In no age of the world was there before a prosecution for parody. He had seen a letter pretended to have been written by Jesus Christ, and found sixty-four years after his death in the grave of Lady Cuba in Mesopotamia. He believed the author was not a blasphemer, but that he ought to be put into a cook-shop and to be fed on beef-steaks This letter pretended, that women in labour, who had it should be safely delivered. It gave instructions as to the Sunday and Good Friday. All this was quite absurd, but he would on his knees entreat the Attorney General not to prosecute the author. Indeed, he had seen such letters from a child, and a Gentleman had one of them that was 150 years old. Parodies of all kinds used to be circulated in Westminster, and even to be paid for by the Treasury, before Wes minister became independent. Mr. Canning, the right honourable parodist, had been a member of Lord Townsend's Committee, though a secret one, for he was then a riminer, and from them issued many parodies. Why did not the Attorney General prosecute Mr. Walter Scott, for "The Tales of my Landlord," a work which abounded with Scriptural phrases, set in the most absurd and ridiculous view? He was sorry he had not the book here. If he had, he could point out dozens of pages of the most ridiculous applications of Scripture. His Lordship had said last night, in his charge to the jury, that there was nothing profane published under the sanction of Government. He could disprove that assertion. The Hypocrite, a play, modernized from one of Cibber's plays, had been sanctioned by the Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Ellenborough—I may have said so; but I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Hone.—Those who heard his lordship must recollect it. This play was sanctioned as acted at Drury-lane theatre; and in it *Dr. Cantwell*, intended to represent Mr. George Whitefield, was drawn in the most profane and offensive terms. Mr. Whitefield and Mr. Wesley had done much good. Could it be said, that the man who had reclaimed the Kingswood colliers had done no good to his country? Foote's "Minor" was equally abusive of sacred subjects. *Lady Squintum* was represented as uniting the most licentious conduct with the highest raptures of devotion. In the preface to this farce, the writer says, that "I must be useful, while there was a bawd in the street, an auctioneer in the rostrum, or a mountebank in the pulpit." Had he had time, he would have filled the table with parodies. Chalmers' Poets would have supplied an endless variety: yet he had heard of no *index expurgatorius* for that work. He next exhibited Fuseli's print of the "night mare," and then showed a parody upon it representing the Lord Mayor (*Wood*), as the night mayor [mare], upon the breast of a girl. What he would ask, did this parody ridicule? Was it Fuseli's print, or was it Alderman Wood? The Attorney-General had not prosecuted, for ridicule upon Alderman Wood was not unacceptable to Ministers. Did the Alderman bring an action? That excellent man and able magistrate had too much sense to do so. The print ridiculed his well-meant though perhaps injudicious efforts to clear the streets from prostitutes. By neglecting it he made it harmless. He was afraid that his Lordship would think the introduction of all the prints he had before him unmeaning.

Lord Ellenborough (smiling).—I am afraid I may say so.

Mr. Hone.—The object was to show that the design and effect in all those parodies were to impress something on the mind quite unconnected with the thing parodied, and that the thing parodied had suffered nothing from such an use of it.

Lord Ellenborough.—The picture is ground for indictment.

Mr. Hone granted it; but what was gained by indicting? Where was a man more ridiculed than Sir William Curtis? Yet he only bought as many as he saw of them to laugh at them. Prosecution created a demand for the thing prosecuted. The Attorney-General might depend upon it, that all the parodies would now be reported and circulated through the kingdom. A great sale would be the consequence of the prosecution. When Horne Tooke's Divertions of Purley—a work which every man who knew the English language read and admired—was first published, it was in 8vo. A second edition in 4to was preparing, but, in the mean time, a well-known bookseller, still living, pirated the 8vo edition, and sold it for one guinea the copy. It was thus that a great demand was created by giving publicity to a work. He then read the subject of libel, and commented with great spirit and force upon the different parts of it. He would ask any man coolly to lay his hand on his breast, and to say that the Sinecurist's Creed was written with the design and intention to ridicule St. Athanasius's Creed. His Lordship was once a member of the Cabinet, and had differed on a great question of state from the other members. His lordship was of one opinion; the rest were of another opinion; yet there were not two Cabinets, but one Cabinet. Was this blasphemy or impiety? He had taken that mode of expressing truths which he could not have otherwise declared. If he had attended the Prince Regent's levee, and in his presence called any of his ministers incomprehensible fool, a humbug, or a mystification, his Royal Highness might, perhaps be of a different opinion. At least his telling his thoughts in that way would be rather useless and unpleasant. He then exhibited several prints by Gilwray, the prodigal Son, representing two high personages; the Devil addressing the sun, representing Buonaparte and the Prince Regent; the Hand-writing on the wall, representing Buonaparte in the midst of his council; the Ascent of Elijah, representing General Blucher's apotheosis. He now recapitulated the principal points of his defence. Luther had parodied the Bible, and yet no information had been filed against him. The Attorney-General and his Lordship had excused Luther, as he had done it in a moment of irritation against persons who had been troublesome to him. Could not the same persons find any excuse for William Hone? He had been attacked as showing a bad example to his family. He had indeed written this parody in 20 minutes, while he held his infant on his knee. But let them recollect that Martin Luther had a family. He had not always continued a monk. Yet he parodied the first Psalm. He was as pure as Luther, and claimed the same excuse. But no excuse was necessary, for there was no wrong done. Gilwray was a parodist; he employed his transcendent talents in parodying Scripture for political purposes. In his apotheosis of William Pitt, George Canning was represented as catching the dropping mantle. Fox, the most humane, the best man that ever sat in an English Cabinet, was reprented on a dunghill with a Jacobin's red cap on his head. He wished Mr. Fox's spirit predominated now in our counsels, and the nation would be in a far different state. The power of Government would not be made execrable by the persecution of an innocent and defenceless man. O the persecutors, the persecutors, the persecutors, that obliged him now to stand the third day on his trial. Why did they not, to save Mr. Canning's character, abstain from this prosecution? Mr. Canning would have thanked them, and said, 'He is a poor fellow, I am a parodist too; this prosecution is a nasty thing, I don't like it." There was Lord Sidmouth, a grave, a good, a religious, and surely a charitable man: there was Lord Ellenborough, a very grave man. [his Lordship could not resist a smile here]; why did they not step forward to help a poor oppressed man? O, no! he could not stand three days. Their united force would surely crush the Insect? No, he defied their power. They could only immortalize him. He would go down to posterity with George Canning. If this right honourable parodist ascended after Mr. Pitt, he would lay hold of his left leg and ascend along with him. They would, perhaps, have spared him this third trial, and had pity and mercy. But, no; he declined, he anathematized their mercy. They were below Wm. Hone, 67 Old Bailey. Walter Scott had edited the parody of Lord Somers. Why was he not prosecuted? O no! this Mr. Scott, a man of great talents, was minister, and had held a little cogling for the laureateship with Robert Southey. He was plain Robert Southey, when he wrote Wat Tyler and such publications as displeased Ministers. He was now a pensioner and Robert Southey, Esq. He (Mr. Hone) had occasion while he edited the Critical Review, which he did for 6 months, to see the Stuart Papers. They were published by George Nicholl, Pallmall librarian, to the Prince Regent. There was no prosecution against him for publishing a partial and insidious apology for those tyrants. No; a great deal of the spirit of "the bonny king and mickle wise mon was still to be perceived. The Stuarts must be excused and spoken gently of; they must not be talked of as the tyrants, the hypocrites, the bloody-minded persecutors, they really were. Such language was unacceptable to courtly taste. Reeves had parodied the Catechism, but afterwards obtained a pension. But his politics were different. Royalty had singled him out for prosecution on account of his politics. He could not pretend to have become known to Royalty, but ministers would make him known. This was entirely a political prosecution. Lord Sidmouth had before tried his hand at persecution, when he brought in his bill against the Dissenters. The same noble lord left him to stand three days in that Court. When such a man was Secretary of State, there was very little chance of the liberty of England being protected. The *Morning Herald* of the 4th of May, 1812, parodied Scripture to ridicule Lord Grenville, but it was for & on behalf of Ministers, & there was no prosecution. On occasion of referring to the parody of the Lord's Prayer in the *Oracle*, he entered into the history of secret-service money, that is, money lavished in supporting Ministers by various means, and particularly by means of the press. When a dull Ministerial paper had no sale, 200 copies were ordered by the Treasury, and dispersed through the country. Every thing must be done to keep down those confounded fellows the Whigs, curse them. The people were taxed to pay these expenses. He, poor as he was, contributed to pay the secret service-money. He now made a solemn appeal to his conscience as to the innocence of his intentions. He would submit to be posted up as a liar, and to bend his head whenever he walked in public, if he once uttered there else, what he did not believe to be true. Upon his conscience, then, he assured them, that he had had no more intention to ridicule St. Athanasius's Creed than he had now of murdering his wife and children when he went home, for he was sure the jury would send him home to his family. He knew none of them: but he hoped, and he believed, that they were honest minded and independent men. The sinecurists' Creed had an extraordinary sale, but not so extraordinary as the Litany. However, he stopped it, from the motives he had mentioned. He confidently put himself under their protection. As to St. Athanasius's Creed, Gibbon stated that it was not written by Athanasius, but was in fact a parody upon his creed, and written by Vigilius four centuries after Athanasius had died. Warburton expressly states that it was not his. Waterland mentions that it was doubted. Archbishop Tillotson on one occasion exclaimed, "I wish we were well rid of it;" and in recent days, upwards of 200 Clergymen met, and solicited the late Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, to take some steps to put an end to the obligation at present imposed on them to read it. Even his Lordship's father, the Bishop of Carlisle, he believed, took a similar view of the creed.

Lord Ellenborough.—I do not know what his opinion was on this point; you, perhaps, have had better opportunity of knowing his belife. Whatever that opinion was, he has gone many years ago where he has had to account for his belief and his opinion.

Mr. Hone was about to make some particular references to the Bishop of Carlisle's opinion, when

Lord Ellenborough interrupted him, and said, "For common delicacy forbear."

Mr. Hone.—O, my Lord, I shall most certainly. Certainly was, that this creed was not generally believed even by Churchmen.

Lord Ellenborough.—It is not alleged to be Athanasius's Creed here. It is said only to be commonly called the the creed of St. Athanasius.

Mr. Hone—Is it not, then, as it would seem to be, the Attorney-General's opinion, from the form of the information to which your lordship has just referred, that the Athanasian Creed becomes apocryphal, and cannot be viewed as it is by my prosecutor?

Lord Ellenborough.—Yes; but the act of Uniformity made it that which it is now described to be.

Mr. Hone.—The Act of Uniformity! God forbid that the Act of Uniformity could have had the effect of making this what it is deemed to be, from its import, by some persons. God forbid that this Act could make all men think alike on such a subject as this.

Lord Ellenborough.—It is not intended to have that effect. It merely operates to create uniformity amongst those who conform to certain religious opinions. It is not intended to compel those of a different persuasion to believe it.

Mr. Hone.—Be it so. He had intended to read to them the speech of the Bishop of Clogar, but it was too long. He entreated them to consider not the tendency, but the intention. They were not bound to follow his Lordship's opinion. If his Lordship's opinion were adopted, he should at once have to walk to the King's bench. He really felt he had supernatural powers conferred upon him. There was a signal interposition of Providence in his favour. He was standing up there for his life, which, if they did not protect him, would certainly fall a sacrifice to his sufferings. He could still go to the King's-bench, and lay his head down there with the greatest composure, but for his family. If they felt doubts, they would be reasonable doubts, and they knew that he was entitled to the benefit of them. He committed himself to them. The liberty of the press was attacked through him. Two juries of cool honest men had already acquitted him. He had no doubt but they, too, would send him home to dine on Sunday with his family.

After a speech of precisely seven hours and a half, he sat down amid the applause of the immense multitude that crowded the Court and all the passages to it. He declared, as he was sitting down, that he had intended no offence or disrespect to his Lordship, or any other individual, and throwghing himself entirely on the candour and justice of the jury, he said he would only call one witness.

Mr. Thomas Cleary proved that Mr. Hone, on Friday, the 21st of February, stated to him his discontinuance of giving publicity to the parodies; observing, that they were spoken of in the reports of both Houses of Parliament. Witness remarked to him, "Hone, I think you are fool for so doing, as I do not believe they are either libellous or blasphemous, except to the borough-mongers; and if you discontinue them, it will ba an admission of guilt where there really existed none.

Lord Ellenborough said that there was evidence on the previous trials of the suppression of the publication. This evidence his lordship read.

The Attorney-General rose to reply.—Before he called the attention of the jury to the real question which they had to try, which was the narrow fact, whether or not this publication was a libel, he begged to make one observation on the complaint which the defendant had made, that the three charges against him should have been thus seperately brought forward, instead of being put into one common charge. This he [the Attorney-General] could not have done consistently with the law of the land; for Mr. Justice Buller had laid down, that, if more than one charge were included in a single information, he should feel it his duty to call on the prosecution to select one, and one only, and reject the others as to that trial.

Here a considerable noise was heard in the hall, and shortly after Mr. Wontner, the Marshal, entered the Court, having a gentleman in custody. The Marshal stated, that on the steps leading out of the hall, this gentleman had been for some time disputing the power of the officers to keep people from passing up to crowd into the court. He had also disputed the authority of his Lordship to give the officers any such power. The gentleman is custody denied that he had called in question his Lordship's authority: he had only objected to the rough course taken by the officers.

Lord Ellenborough.—Keep him in custody, and bring him before me at the end of the trial.

The Attorney-General resumed, and lamented that in this metropolis any attempt should be made so disturb the proceedings of the highest criminal Court in the kingdom. The learned gentleman then enforced, with considerable energy, the various arguments which he had used on the preceding days, to show that the great number of the parodies quoted by the defendant, even if their obvious tendency was (which was not the case) to bring into contempt and ridicule the tenets of the Christian faith, could not be adduced as forming any ground of excuse for the publication with which he stood charged. It was impossible to look at this publication, particularly at the two last paragraphs of it, without being satisfied of its tendency to turn into ridicule some of the sacred parts of Christian belief. "But," said Mr. Hone, "I did not intend it to have this effect." His intentions could only be taken by his acts: and for these he must be answerable. For instance, there was a case on the books, that if a man throw a beam from the top of the house and kill a passenger, he is guilty of murder, even though he never meant it to have this effect; but merely in wantonness threw it to the ground. The learned Counsel then made an eloquent appeal to the jury to protect the sacred character of the Christian religion, and secure the perpetuity of its rites.

He defended Mr. Scott for delineating, in the "Tales of my Landlord," fanatical persons such as they had formerly existed. The prints brought forward were not applicable to the question. If the crucifixion of our Saviour, or his agony in the garden, were made the subject of profane parody, that would libellous, as the present parody was. He therefore felt assured, that the jury must find the defendant guilty, and, by their verdict, make the law clear on the subject. The learned gentleman spoke for an hour and 10 minutes.

Lord Ellenborough then charged the jury. He fully concurred in the law of the case, as laid down by the Attorney-General. The defendant seemed under a delusion, when he supposed that parodies were exempted from prosecution for libel. He was wrong in that; for there had been several prosecutions for offences committed in that shape. He mentioned the cases of Woollaston and Paine. Perhaps there had never yet been a prosecution for parody. The defendant was also in error, when he assumed that there was no law of libel know to the constitution: on the contrary, it was of ancient standing; and what was called Mr. Fox's bill was merely declaratory of this law, and regulative of the mode of trial. The bill removed what was no doubt a grievance, namely, the powers of the jury being restricted to the mere fact of the publication. This was very mischievous; for the Bible itself might be found a libel. In vain would Mr. Hone defend his act by a reference to the commission of other offences by other men; it was a perversion of understanding to say that an unpunished crime became stripped of the essence of its criminality, and became a precedent for other offences. The defendant had alluded to what he called the subserviency of the bar. He was right in supposing that no Gentleman at the bar would have pursued the

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course he had taken to-day and libelled and calumniated the enacted provisions of the law. But the jury were not to take the calumnies this day uttered by the man as against him into their present consideration. They would not allow his indiscretion in this respect to operate against him. The defendant had denied that he had any thing to do but to keep order in the Court; but the act, when it said "that the Judge shall give his opinion according to his discretion," appeared to him to require the Judge's opi ion. It was certainly by their free and rational opinion that the question was to be decided. The main defence was parodies written by other men at different times. The Exciseman's Creed was very offensive. In Bishop Latimer's time much greater familiarity was used in public discourses than at the present period. They had heard the attack upon him when he had interrupted him. He had no wish to hurt any one. The only question for them was, whether this was a libel. Did it force ludicrous and absurd images into the mind when the Creed was read? The Father was Old Bags, the Son was Derry Down Triangle, the Holy Ghost was the Doctor. The defendant asked whom the laugh excited by this was against? But though the laugh might be against the persons represented under those terms, did not the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost form a part of the association in this laugh? if they found that there was a mixed profanity of this kind in the subject of libel, they must find a verdict of guilty; if both subject and the object of the parody were made ridiculous in the conjunction, they must come to this conclusion. He hoped from their verdict, conscientionsly and honestly found, a stop to the career of profanity and impiety. Was the rising generation to be overwhelmed with an inundation of immoral and irreligious publications? He had not a doubt that the parody before them was a profane and impious libel.

At 20 minutes after 8 o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The gentleman who was taken into custody by the Marshal was then brought into Court. He said his name was Mr. George Wetherall. The Marshal stated, that this gentleman insisted on his right to enter the Court, and resisted the authority of the officers who interposed to prevent him. In consequence of the disturbance which he created, the Marshal thought it proper to bring him before his Lordship. John Burnbey, and three other constables, corroborated the Marshal's evidence; and Burnbey said, that the prisoner pushed him down, and with some other persons, then walked over him.

Mr. Wetherall denied that he had assaulted the constables. He said he was a gentleman, and not engaged in any profession or business. He had been educated five years ago in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was since in the West Indies, from which he had just returned. He admitted that he had asserted his right to enter a Court of justice, but denied that he had accompanied this assertion with any violence towards the Marshal or the constables, except the natural resistance which any man would make at being roughly handled, and taken into custody for no offence.

Mr. Marsh and another gentleman deposed, that Mr. Wetherall used no violence, and that the constable who stated he was knocked down and assaulted, must have been pushed down by the pressure of the crowd, and the confusion which took place when the gentleman was taken into custody.

The constables being again called, swore positively that Mr. Wetherall pushed down Burnbey.

Lord Ellenborough lamented that a gentleman of education should have been guilty of so serious an offence as that of interrupting officers in the discharge of their duty, and particularly of such a duty as preserving order and decorum during the proceedings of a Court of Justice. He was therefore under the necessity of sentencing him to pay a fine of 20l.

At 12 minutes before 9 o'clock the jury returned into Court, and pronounced a verdict of—Not Guilty.

The moment the verdict was announced, a spontaneous burst of applause issued from the crowd in the Court. This soon extended to the crowd without, and for some minutes the Hall and adjoining avenues rung with the loudest shouts and acclamations. The crowd waited for some time for Mr. Hone, in order to greet him as he passed. By an intended manœuvre, however, two groups passed out, in one of which it was expected he was, and it was cheered accordingly. He afterwards, however, passed out alone and unnoticed. He dined with a party of friends at the Baptist's Head.

Lord Ellenborough, before the Court broke up, informed the Attorney-Genl., that the nature of the public business, and also some consideration for his own health, required that the other causes of a general nature on the list should be put in a course of hearing, Mr. Justice Abbott, he said, would sit for that purpose on Monday next; and he would resume his sittings on on Tuesday and Wednesday. Let the other cases for libel stand over for the present, and the defendants be at large on their own recognizances.